

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AMERICAN HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS HONORED BY THE U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues in the Congress to join me in paying well-deserved tribute to Holocaust survivors who are now visiting our Nation's Capital. These survivors are Americans whose homes stretch across our entire Nation, and they are in Washington, DC, in support of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum which, as my colleagues know, is being built on the Mall.

These men and women are each a shining example of an American success story. They arrived here after losing all—family, friends, homes, businesses, livelihood. Here in this wonderful land of opportunity, they have achieved greatness in many ways—in science, business, politics, and law. Most of all, they have provided an example for us that every human life is precious.

These men and women are a testimony to the perseverance and courage of the human spirit. They experienced the greatest evil inflicted upon man, yet they retained the motivation to do good. Although they lost so much, they continuously strive to give of themselves to others. Their presence here in Washington is only one such example—they are here to help us remember those who perished and suffered, and to ensure that history's darkest hour is never repeated.

Mr. Speaker, these men and women teach us directly and show us by example that every human life has infinite value. They have each recreated their own lives, which were considered worthless during the Holocaust, and their lives are now filled with strength and hope. They teach us that one voice can make a difference, that one life filled with caring can hold immeasurable power.

The lessons learned from these survivors and from the Holocaust will be taught in the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, which is scheduled to open in April 1993. Since 1980—with the creation of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council—Congress and three successive Presidents have acknowledged the vital role the museum can play in the moral and ethical education of our great Nation. As supporters of the museum, these survivors will help us remember what can happen when prejudice, racism, and bigotry are allowed to develop unchecked. And conversely, we will never forget what greatness can occur when hope, courage, and perseverance prevail.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to these survivors from across our Nation, for their courage, appreciation, and commitment to human life.

Irving Balsam, of Riverdale, NY, who was liberated from Gunkirchen, Austria.

Martin Bloch, of Uniondale, NY.

Sam Bloch, of Flushing, NY, who was liberated from Bergen-Belsen.

Adam Boren of West Deal, NJ, who was liberated on a death march from Sachsenhausen.

Samuel Boymel of Fairfield, OH, who was liberated from Turszysk.

Joseph Brodecki, National Campaign Director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, who was born in a Displaced Persons' Camp in Landsberg, Germany.

Joseph Bukiet of Clifton, NJ, who was liberated from Theresienstadt.

Jacob Burstyn of Springfield, NJ, and his wife Ernestine.

Severin Caitung of Northbrook, IL, who was liberated from Praga, Poland, and his wife, Marge.

David Chase of Hartford, CT.

Fred Diamant of Los Angeles, CA, who was liberated from Auschwitz.

Alex Eisen of Ontario, Canada, who was liberated from Milldorf, Germany.

Olga Eisen of Ontario, Canada, who was liberated from Reichenbach.

Dalck Feith of Philadelphia, PA, and his wife.

Roselyn Finkelstein of Lakewood, CA, who was liberated in Czechoslovakia.

Samuel Frankel of Shaker Heights, OH, who was liberated from Gorlitz.

Rina Frankel of Shaker Heights, OH, who was liberated in the Soviet Union.

Henry Friedman of Mercer Island, WA, who was liberated from Suchowola.

Fritz Fritzhall of Skokie, IL, who was liberated from Auschwitz.

Erna Gans of Northbrook, IL, who was liberated in the English Occupation Zone.

Joseph Garay of Los Angeles, CA.

Sam Goetz of Los Angeles, CA, who was liberated from Mauthausen/Ebensee.

Gertude Goetz of Los Angeles, CA, who was liberated from Castilenti, Italy.

Jona Goldrich of Culver City, CA.

Saul Gottlieb of Beechwood, OH, who was liberated from Bire near Magdaburg.

Ralph Grunewald, Deputy Director and Counsel of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, who was born to German survivors in Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Max Haber of Chicago, IL, who was liberated in the Soviet Union, and his wife, Rita.

Arie Halpern of Woodbridge, NJ.

Isadore Hollander of Overbrook Hills, PA, who worked in the Gheio Rovno Underground and Minsk Mogilev.

Anni Hollander of Overbrook Hills, PA, who was liberated from Peterwaldan, Germany.

Mike Jacobs of Dallas, TX, who was liberated from Mauthausen-Gusen II, and his wife, Ginger.

Charles Katz of Bethesda, MD, who was liberated from Vilna, and worked in the Narach Underground.

Betty Katz of Bethesda, MD, who was liberated from Wilno.

Nathan Katz of East Hills, NY, who was liberated from Lithuania, and his wife, Sima.

Ernst Kaufman of Milwaukee, WI, who was liberated in Brussels, and his wife, Carole.

William Konar of Rochester, NY.

Simon Konover of Hartford, CT, who was a member of the Soviet Army, and his wife, Doris.

Maryla Korn of Washington, DC, who was liberated in Romania.

David Korn of Washington, DC, who was liberated in the Soviet Union.

Fred Kort of Los Angeles, CA, who escaped from Treblinka, and his wife, Barbara.

Emil Kroo of Montreal, Canada, and his wife, Rosa.

Jacob Kryszek of Portland, OR, who was liberated from Dora, and his wife, Rachella.

Rae Kushner of Hillside, NJ, who fought with the "Belskis," an anti-Nazi partisan group in the Novogzudek Ghetto in Poland.

Jennifer Loew, Campaign Associate of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, who was born to Polish survivors in Maryland.

Miles Lerman of Vineland, NJ, who was a resistance leader in Poland.

Chris Lerman of Vineland, NJ, who was liberated from Auschwitz.

Max Liebmann of Bayside, NY, who escaped from occupied France.

Johanna Liebmann of Bayside, NY, who escaped from occupied France.

Art Lumer of Beverly Hills, CA, who was liberated from Mittenwald, Germany.

Jack Lumer of Beverly Hills, CA, who was liberated in Poland.

Sara Lumer of Beverly Hills, CA, who was liberated from Mauthausen.

Sophia Lumer of Beverly Hills, CA, who was liberated in Poland.

Paul Mandel of Beverly Hills, CA, who was liberated from Mittenwald, Germany, and his wife, Rhoda.

Benjamin Meed of New York, NY, who was a member of the Warsaw Ghetto underground.

Vladka Meed of New York, NY, who was a member of the Warsaw Ghetto underground.

Mel Mermelstein of Huntington Beach, CA, who was liberated from Buchenwald.

Bernard Milch of Lawrence, NY, who was liberated from Kozoa, in the Western Ukraine.

Lusia Milch of Lawrence, NY, who was liberated from Skalat in the Western Ukraine.

Jack Nagel of Van Nuys, CA, who was liberated from Dachau.

Gitta Nagel of Van Nuys, CA, who was liberated in Amsterdam.

Murray Pantirer of Hillside, NJ, who was liberated from Brinetz.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Sidney Pressberg of Miami, FL, who was liberated from the Soviet Union.

Abe Resnick of Miami Beach, FL, who escaped from Nazi-occupied territory in the Soviet Union.

Sol Rosenberg of Monroe, LA, who was liberated from Dachau.

Tola Rosenberg of Monroe, LA, who was liberated from Buchloe.

Izy Rosenblat of Potomac, MD, who was liberated from Vaihingen, Germany.

Idek Rosenblum of Clifton, NJ, who was liberated from Guzen.

Jack Rosenthal of Albertson, NY, who was liberated from Buchenwald, and his wife, Elizabeth.

Jack Salzberg of Beverly Hills, CA, who was liberated from Pasing, Germany, and his wife, Sima.

Joseph Schmerler, M.D., of Lakeood, CA, who was liberated from Buchenwald.

David Smuschkowitz of Thornhill, Ontario, Canada, who was liberated in the Koziary forests.

Adam Starkopf of Chicago, IL, who was liberated from Siedlce, Poland.

Pela Starkopf of Chicago, IL, who was liberated from Siedlce, Poland.

Jack Tramiel of Sunnyvale, CA, who was liberated from Bergen-Belsen.

Helen Tramiel of Sunnyvale, CA, who was liberated from Bergen-Belsen.

William Ungar of Great Neck, NY, who was liberated from Lwow, Poland, and his wife, Jerry.

Max Webb of Beverly Hills, CA, who was liberated from Waldenburg.

Leon Weinberg of Hamden, CT, who was liberated from a death march near Buchenwald.

Ben Weiss of Chicago, IL, who was liberated from Bunclov.

Rae Weiss of Chicago, IL, who was liberated from Ludwig Lust.

Harry Wilf of Union, NJ, who escaped from Nazi-occupied territory in the Soviet Union.

Judith Wilf of Union, NJ, who was liberated from Nazi-occupied territory in the Soviet Union.

Harry Zansberg of Fairlawn, NJ, who was liberated from Stamsried, Bavaria.

Abraham Zuckerman of Hillside, NJ, who was liberated from Gusen II, Austria.

A CROSS-COUNTY METRO WOULD RELIEVE TRAFFIC

HON. WILLIAM H. GRAY III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD an excellent article by my colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. KOSTMAYER, that appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer. It is an excellent analysis of how to relieve some of the traffic problems of our city.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, May 25, 1990]

A CROSS-COUNTY METRO WOULD RELIEVE TRAFFIC

(By Peter H. Kostmayer)

Several decades ago, the counties bordering Philadelphia to the north and west began to grow. And grow. And grow.

A tidal wave of development now endangers the very qualities that have brought so many people and businesses to Philadelphia suburbs. Issues of overdevelopment, loss of open space, environmental protection, traffic and mass transit now top the list of concerns of most area residents. The infrastructure of the region, particularly our transportation system, has in many cases become overwhelmed.

Traffic volume on existing roads has swelled to dangerous levels. Long delays are commonplace.

Traditional solutions, including rail lines to carry commuters in and out of Philadelphia, have met with only limited success in alleviating congestion.

Recently, however, a real opportunity has emerged for a regionwide solution. The idea stems from studies SEPTA recently conducted which show that traditional traffic patterns around Philadelphia have changed dramatically in recent years.

At one time, virtually all daytime travel in our area was radial to and from Philadelphia. Now, patterns are more dispersed. Two major demographic factors need to be recognized to understand this phenomenon.

First, the distribution of our regional population has changed. Philadelphia, long the population center of the region, now represents only 40 percent of Southeastern Pennsylvania residents. Fully 60 percent of the population now resides in the four suburban counties. Similarly, 60 percent of all work travel in the area is now intra-suburban.

Second, while Philadelphia continues to enjoy incremental growth on a very large employment base, the suburbs have blossomed into independent employment centers following the pattern of express highways that have been built in the region. A series of employment centers are spaced about six to 10 miles apart and stretch from areas near Morrisville in Bucks County to Downingtown in Chester County, roughly paralleling the Pennsylvania Turnpike and part of U.S. 202.

Demographic studies suggest that these new employment centers will continue to grow. Montgomery County is projected to have some 544,800 jobs by 2010, compared to 878,000 in Philadelphia the same year.

SEPTA currently captures very little of this cross-county market. Now, however, the agency has issued a proposal for a new passenger rail line from the Downingtown area to the Morrisville area.

Through an accident of history, a predecessor railroad of SEPTA and Conrail long ago constructed a railroad line from eastern Bucks County to western Chester County known as the Trenton Cut-Off. At the time it was built, the line went through relatively unpopulated rural areas.

Today, Downingtown, Exton King of Prussia, Norristown, Plymouth Meeting, Fort Washington, Willow Grove, Southampton, Oxford Valley, and the Morrisville-Trenton areas surround the railroad right-of-way.

The opportunity now exists to use the Trenton Cut-off as the first cross-county passenger rail service, interconnecting these employment centers and providing transfer stations with eight of SEPTA's rail lines:

the R7 line from Center City to Trenton, the R3 line to West Trenton, the R8 to Newtown (not currently in use), the R2 to Warminster, the R5 to Doylestown, the R6 extension to Plymouth Meeting, the R6 to Norristown and the R5 to Exton and Downingtown.

The existing line is designed to high speed standards (80 miles per hour or more) and is virtually free of grade crossings.

With implementation of the "cross-county metro" service, SEPTA would be able to create a series of transportation centers to provide easy connections to all parts of the region using rail, bus, van or auto, very similar to the concept now in place at the Norristown Transportation Center and at 69th Street Terminal.

SEPTA estimates that a comprehensive package for preliminary feasibility, engineering and environmental analysis would cost about \$5 million.

On April 26, I requested the U.S. House Appropriations Committee to commit \$200,000 over and above SEPTA's annual federal appropriation to begin work on this project.

The challenge for SEPTA, indeed for all in the Delaware Valley is to find new regional solutions to our transit problems. Equally important, the cross-county metro can illustrate that mass transit is vital to the entire Delaware Valley. It could prove a major step toward achieving those twin objectives. SEPTA planners have stated that the cross-county metro "can have a more beneficial effect on reducing road congestion than any other single investment the public can make." They are right.

CHAIRMAN ANNUNZIO ASSAILS HEALTH WASTE AND ABUSE

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, the health care system in the United States, especially for the elderly, is critically ill. Waste, fraud and mismanagement in the \$100 billion Medicare Program are major symptoms of the illness. The reason can be found in the Reagan and Bush administrations for the lack of oversight of the program by their regulators.

Testimony at a recent congressional hearing indicated that the Medicare Program will overpay up to \$1.5 billion next year because insufficient funds are being provided to audit doctor and hospital bills and monitor service patterns.

Vernon R. Loucks, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of Illinois-based Baxter International which makes and markets health-care products and services, said in a recent article in the Chicago Tribune that projections made by his company show a dangerous gap between growth in demand for health care and resources likely to be available to meet it.

Mr. Loucks said demand is likely to grow 65 percent by the year 2000 and 160 percent because of increased population growth and aging, some expanded access and new technologies. He said the crunch between demand and resources is already painful, not just for the health care system but for those it is supposed to serve: 422 U.S. hospitals have

closed in the last 5 years, 80 of them last year; 13 have closed in Chicago.

Mr. Loucks said the economy and effectiveness of the health care system can be improved in numerous ways. As an example, he said cutting one-third of diagnostic tests that are probably unnecessary would save as much as \$10 billion.

For those reasons, I heartily support Chairman PETE STARK, Democrat of California, of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health who has held hearings on fiscal year 1991 budget issues relating to waste and abuse in the Medicare Program.

Medicare is the fourth largest category of Federal spending after Defense, Social Security, and interest payments on the national debt. During the current fiscal year ending September 30, Medicare is expected to provide health coverage for over 33 million aged and disabled persons at a cost of \$109 billion. Of this amount, \$1.9 billion, or 1.7 percent, represents administrative costs. However, funding cutbacks have caused a deterioration in Medicare's ability to insure the accuracy of program payments.

In my 26 years in Congress, I have supported all legislation to improve benefits and programs to protect the rights of senior citizens. They include the Older Americans Act of 1965, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, the Medicare-Medicaid Anti-Fraud and Abuse Act of 1977 and the Health Insurance for the Aged Act, which created the Medicare Program in 1965.

Mr. Speaker, we must increase health services for the elderly, not costs.

TRIBUTE TO JILL KIRILA, ANTHONY NAPLES, MICHAEL STANTON, AND BRIAN KIRIN

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the recipients of the Mahoning Valley Chapter of the National Italian American Sports Hall of Fame Scholarship Awards. This year's recipients were Jill Kirila, Anthony Naples, Michael Stanton, and Brian Kirin, all of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio.

Jill Kirila attended Brookfield High School and will be attending Miami University in Oxford, OH. She plans to major in political science, and once she has received her degree she would like to attend law school. While attending high school Jill participated in a variety of sports, including cross country, tennis, basketball, and track. She was the 1989 Brookfield High School Homecoming Queen, president of the student council, and captain of the prep bowl team. She was a member of the National Honor Society, Future Teachers Association, and Students Against Drunk Driving. She is the daughter of George and Joyce Kirila.

Anthony Naples attended John F. Kennedy High School and is considered to be one of the best student-athletes ever to come out of JFK. While at JFK he was an outstanding line-

man for the Eagle football team. He was widely recognized for his many contributions to the team, including being named "Lineman of the Year" for all-northern Ohio. He was named to the first team All-State, All NOE, Mahoning Valley Conference as well as this year's most valuable player for the Eagles. Besides being an exceptional football player he was also an excellent student. He was a member of the National Honor Society and graduated fifth in his class. Anthony will be attending Youngstown State University and plans to major in education. He is the son of Michael and Suzanne Naples.

The third recipient of this prestigious award was Michael Stanton who attended Warren G. Harding High School and plans to attend Northwestern University this fall. He was a 2-year varsity letterman for the Panther baseball team. Michael graduated with a perfect 4.0 grade point average and was ranked first out of a class of 240. While at Northwestern Michael plans to major in electrical engineering. He feels engineering is responsible for the advances in today's society and would like to be apart of these new innovations. He is the son of James and Sandra Stanton.

The final recipient of the award was Brian Kirin of Mathews High School. Brian was a member of both the basketball and baseball teams. He was named to the first-team all-conference in baseball and honorable mention all-northeast Ohio in basketball. Brian excelled in academics as well in sports. He was the class Valedictorian and ranked first in a class of 103. He will be attending Case Western Reserve University this fall and plans to major in computer science. He is the son of Jack and Geraldine Kirin.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize these four young people for their outstanding achievements. Jill, Anthony, Michael, and Brian are all exceptional students as well as athletes who have a great future ahead of them. I wish them the best of luck in their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO THE "DEADLINE GANG" OF WEST SPRINGFIELD, MA

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the "Deadline Gang" of West Springfield, MA.

Although the name "Deadline Gang" may sound a bit ominous, especially in today's definition of the word gang, the "Deadline Gang" was far from a destructive unit. The members were mostly the sons and daughters of immigrants who came to this country around the turn of the century. They were virtually penniless and, like so many others, came seeking a better life. They were pioneers to the Memorial Avenue area of West Springfield, where they became industrious and law-abiding citizens.

The origins of the name "Deadline Gang" is actually rather simple. In the 1920's and 1930's the young men of the area set dead-

lines at Agawam Bridge and the Memorial Avenue railroad crossing, prepared to defend their territory against any invaders, especially when it concerned parents, women or property.

The people were for the most part a proud, though poor, group and held a deep sense of what true Americanism entailed. They were peace-loving and raised their children to respect the law and the rights of others.

Part of this nurturing included sports activities for the young men, many of whom attained national recognition, and homemaking and education for the young women to prepare them for life's future endeavors.

Among the athletes that came out of the "Deadline Gang" were Angelo Bertelli, football all-American and Heisman Trophy winner at Notre Dame; Mario and Babe Zucchini, heroes in an Italian Olympic victory over the United States team in hockey; Gene Grazia, a member of the 1960 U.S. Olympic Gold Medal Hockey Team; Henry Campanini, a hockey captain at Michigan State; Arno Bessone, a National Coach of the Year Award winner in hockey at Michigan State; and the man they are honoring at their third reunion, the late Peter Bessone. Peter spent 10 years in the American Hockey League and a season with the National Hockey League's Detroit Red Wings, the first western Massachusetts athlete to make hockey's big league.

Mr. Bessone learned to skate on the ponds around his Memorial Avenue home and became West Springfield High School's first hockey superstar. He inspired many of the neighborhood children to follow his footsteps into various levels of the game including the professional ranks. Mr. Bessone was one of the first players to be admitted to the U.S. Hockey Hall of Fame, where he is honored along side many of hockey's greats.

At the third reunion of the "Deadline Gang," Pete will be posthumously honored with an appropriate plaque, presented by Angelo Bertelli, 1943 Heisman Trophy winner and former friend and neighbor of Mr. Bessone.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate having had this opportunity to speak on behalf of the "Deadline Gang" and hockey legend Peter "the Hermit" Bessone. I wish the gang all the best for their reunion and pay my respects to the late, great Peter Bessone.

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, June 27, 1990, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

For the first time since 1979, negotiations to reduce world trade barriers are coming to a head. Trade negotiations seldom make headlines and their effects are slow in coming. Yet past experience shows that they can greatly influence the opportunities of farmers, and businessmen and have major consequences for consumers.

U.S. TRADE POLICY

For 45 years, the U.S. has promoted the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to reduce tariffs, eliminate quotas, and discourage government regulations that inhibit trade. Open international trade is a key to sustained growth. It opens markets for each nation's enterprises, carries innovation in technology around the world, stimulates investment, and spurs each nation to greater productivity. It also brings countries closer together, which helps reduce the risks of war, and lowers prices and expands choices for consumers. In addition, the urgent desire by the governments of Eastern Europe to become full participants in the Western trading system has been one of the strongest driving forces behind the dramatic changes there.

The problem today is that the world market is in danger of being choked by a growing accumulation of restrictive measures. Industries demand protection; trading rules are increasingly being ignored and evaded; mechanisms to resolve disputes are unsatisfactory; bilateral trade agreements are proliferating. If the trends toward trade restrictions continue, then sustained economic growth will be threatened. Deteriorating trade relations will create new political conflict.

In the current round of GATT negotiations, the U.S. is seeking a new commitment to open trade. The multilateral trading system should be strengthened, and countries should be subject to regular oversight. If the trading rules are kept up to date and consistently enforced, then all nations will benefit.

PAST GATT NEGOTIATIONS

Participation in GATT rounds has expanded from a handful of industrial countries in 1947 to more than 100 today, which often makes negotiation unwieldy. The first five GATT rounds in the 1940s and 1950s focused on reducing tariffs among the industrial countries. Recent rounds have put more emphasis on rules against non-tariff barriers, such as subsidies and discriminatory government purchases and regulations. Prior to the GATT, tariffs of 40 to 80 percent were common in the U.S. and abroad.

The GATT's greatest success has come in lowering tariffs to an average of 3 to 5 percent for most manufactured products traded among industrial, market-based countries. The GATT has had little effect on non-tariff barriers or on trade in agricultural products and services (such as banking and engineering). It has provided wide loopholes for non-industrial economies, and non-market economies have generally not participated. Overall, the GATT rules still govern only a fraction of world trade.

THE CURRENT ROUND

The current round of GATT talks is dubbed the "Uruguay Round" because it began there in 1986. The official timetable calls for agreement on general principles when trade negotiators meet in late July and final agreement on specific language in December.

As in each of the previous seven trade rounds, the U.S. has been a prime mover behind the talks. President Bush has made the Uruguay Round the top priority in trade policy, and U.S. negotiators have set very ambitious goals. They want to reduce barriers to trade in agriculture, services, investment rules, and intellectual property (patents, copyrights, and trademarks). Strong constituencies in other countries oppose such changes, and the diversity of

rules among GATT countries compounds the problem.

In agriculture, the U.S. has pursued a goal of eliminating all "trade distorting subsidies" and import quotas over a period of time. Much of current U.S. farm policy—and the farm bill now working its way through Congress—conflicts with the principles put forward by U.S. negotiators. Given the very strong support of Europeans and others to farm subsidies, the U.S. will probably have to compromise and accept commitments to scale back subsidies and quotas, but time is running short for such an agreement.

Other U.S. priorities touch equally sensitive nerves back home for foreign negotiators. Businesses in many developing countries thrive by using patents and copyrights without paying royalties and have little fear of free competition from foreign firms. Nonetheless, the governments of such key countries as Brazil, Korea, and Mexico seem receptive to more open trade, increasing U.S. hopes for agreement.

The U.S. cannot expect to achieve lower barriers abroad and not give concessions of its own. U.S. negotiators have proposed to phase out a complex system of negotiated quotas on textiles and apparel (the Multi Fiber Agreement), and to consider scaling back its new law for putting pressure on countries to remove unfair trade practices. Major cuts in some tariffs may also occur.

OVERALL OUTLOOK

All negotiators are reluctant to make commitments to liberalize trade that would be politically unpopular at home. Rather than agreements that truly liberalize trade by rolling back current restrictions, we may well see agreements with "grandfather" clauses and "standstill" commitments: countries could keep their current restrictive practices but could not make them tighter.

My own view is that it is probably better to have no agreement at all than to put together a weak package of meaningless reforms. Congress remains skeptical of the GATT negotiations and is reluctant to repeal the law providing for sanctions against countries deemed to be trading unfairly. President Bush wants a strong package to emerge from the Uruguay Round, not just because of its intrinsic merits but also because it will be more acceptable to Congress.

The GATT system has achieved unprecedented trade expansion and world prosperity. But now it has to be built afresh, filling in the gaps that have arisen as the world economy has changed. Services and agriculture have to be brought within its scope; market disruption and dispute settlement mechanisms have to be overhauled.

REGULATOR DECISIONS
UNDERMINING LOCAL ECONOMY

HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on June 21, 1990, I testified before the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs about the credit crunch in Connecticut and the rest of New England.

I would like to share the text of my written comments with my colleagues in the House of Representatives.

STATEMENT OF HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. Thank you for inviting me to testify on the credit crunch issue.

There's a credit problem in Connecticut. It's real. It's hurting businesses—both big and small. And it's helping to propel Connecticut into an economic recession.

This is not a story for the business pages. It should be on the front page. And the headline should read: "Regulator Decisions Undermining Local Economy."

I know that it is no longer considered to be very sensible for someone in political life to criticize the activities of the nation's bank regulators. But somebody has got to start standing up for the thousands of working men and women whose jobs and economic well-being are being threatened by a band of zealots who don't understand that it is possible to have too much of a good thing. After years of laxness and regulatory neglect, the pendulum is swinging back at us with a vengeance and the economies of Connecticut and the other New England states are suffering for it.

There is no doubt that there has been a substantial reduction in the availability of credit to all kinds of businesses in the Northeast. I'm not talking about just commercial and residential real estate development. I'm talking about manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, consumer and professional services, and construction.

The shortage of credit has been documented in surveys conducted by the Connecticut Business and Industry Association, the Small Business Association of New England (SBANE), and the Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency (MIFA), among others.

And businesses are being squeezed regardless of whether they are particularly dependent on the region's fragile economy. Earlier this week, one Connecticut company reported that it is having its credit lines restricted even though it is having the best year in its history and sells to a national market.

Many banks have not only stopped lending to the business community, but are actually calling loans made to some of their most creditworthy customers. Just what is going on?

Well, what's happened is actually rather straightforward for those with a mathematical bent.

The amount that a bank can lend is a multiple of its capital, about a 12 to 1 ratio for an extremely well capitalized institution. By forcing banks to recognize huge writeoffs, bank capital has been reduced, leading inexorably to a shrinkage in overall lending capacity. One bank analyst has reported that more than \$4.5 billion in capital has been wiped off the books of New England commercial banks.

When capital shrinks, banks shrink. And it's not just the Bank of New England that's been put on a strict diet.

Connecticut Savings Bank President Paul Johnson, whose bank just announced a significant layoff and will be "downsized" to meet regulatory requirements, described the process in an April 9 letter to one of my House colleagues:

"The early stages of shrinkage produces sales of assets to other financial institutions with little noticeable effects on the local economy. As the process continues, however, the 'downsizing' strategy takes a deeper and deeper bite out of the local economy."

Bank management responds by closing the lending window to any and all requests as it accelerates towards its new target size. There is a quick realization that sales and no loans will not produce the desired outcome in a time frame sufficient to meet Regulators' expectations. The final, and most destructive phase comes when the bank begins to call good loans from good customers in order to satisfy the tight time frame requirement."

That's what is going on right now.

There's no question that a lot of imprudent loans have been made—and good loans gone bad. The banks should have slowed lending to commercial and residential real estate developers much more rapidly as demand began to ease. Many loans have soured—and that ought to be recognized.

The problem is that the regulators—who, for all practical purposes, walked off the job in New England for about three or four years—have not only forced banks in our region to reserve huge amounts for loans that are not current, but also have required reserves against loans that are still current as to principal and interest repayments—often referred to as "performing non-performing loans."

In effect, what they have done is to force recognition of past, current, and possible future losses in one quarter and required huge reserves to protect against them.

Just how harsh are the regulators being? After its recent examination, Shawmut National Bank reported \$1.164 billion or 6.76 percent of its assets were non-performing, with approximately \$330 million or 28 percent of that amount representing loans that are still current as to principal and interest. It was required to reserve \$772 million or 66 percent of the total assets classified as non-performing. If you exclude the \$330 million in "performing non-performing loans," the bank was required to reserve 92 percent of the value of the loans classified as impaired. There are plenty of other examples.

Contrast that to the treatment accorded to RepublicBank of Texas in 1986 when a loan loss reserve of \$307 million was required against \$853 million in non-performing assets. Or how about the way that regulators have treated third world debt held by New York's money center banks. Money center banks are carrying reserve of 30 to 40 percent against loans that often sell for 20 cents on the dollar and less.

I say it is time for a little more candor from the regulators about what they're up to and a little more sensitivity about the impact they're having on the economies of Connecticut and the other New England states.

After all, you can't produce jobs or homes without credit. You can't keep an economy growing without lending. And you can't strengthen the banks by wrecking the local economies in which they operate.

TRIBUTE TO ANNA FRIEDMAN DIAMOND

HON. WILLIAM H. GRAY III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to bring to the attention of Congress the singular achievement of one person who understands the value of education.

Anna Diamond is 71, and she was graduated May 12 from Holy Family College in Philadelphia, my hometown. Of the 231 graduates, Anna was the oldest. She was on the dean's list with a 3.4 average. Mrs. Diamond understands that education is its own reward.

Anna Friedman Diamond grew up with her four brothers and sisters in the lower East Side of New York during the depression. Her parents were unable to send any of their children to college. Anna tried on her own, but found she needed first to earn a living.

She and her husband, Morton, raised three children in Philadelphia. Mort started a cub scout and boy scout troop. Anna went back to work to help put the children through college. Her children earned seven graduate and post-graduate degrees among them. One son was recognized last year as the Oregon State Technology Teacher of the Year. Her daughter has been a teacher, too, and is the author of numerous children's books. She recently received a National Jewish Book Award. Their other son is a senior partner in a prominent law firm.

Several years ago, Mrs. Diamond retired from the position of supervising medical assistants at the Uptown House for the Aged in Philadelphia.

She had always stressed the importance of education to her children, and she had seen them benefit from that advice. Now at last, it was her turn.

Now everyone understood her decision. She was not like most of the other students. She found that at first the younger students looked at her with curiosity. Likewise, she no longer had that youthful endurance to cram for exams late into the night. But she was organized, and she was motivated. She wasn't to be distracted. After 5 years, she realized her lifelong dream to finish college.

Anna Diamond spent the weekend of graduation with her husband, her children, and their families. The day after graduation was Mother's Day. And as is fitting, the children were proud: Proud of her lifelong encouragement to learn and proud that she was proof of her own advice.

As we look ahead to our own future and the role education has played in shaping our country, I think it is fitting to recognize one who embodies our national commitment to education: Learning because we want to, learning because we need to, and improving the lives around us because we have learned. It is never too early or too late to learn something new as proven by the achievement of Anna Diamond.

COMMEMORATION OF THE BATTLE OF KOSOVO

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, June 28 commemorates the anniversary of the Serbian Battle of Kosovo. Occurring on June 15, 1389, on the Julian calendar, this historic battle was a turning point in Serbian history.

Twenty-five thousand Serbian patriots fought valiantly against Turkish soldiers, only

to see their homeland lost in the most decisive battle between the Christians and Moslems. As the leader of the defenders of Christianity, Prince Lazar, the czar of Serbia, was determined to fight until the end.

Facing a surprise attack by Turkish Sultan Murad I's troops, as well as internal difficulties, Lazar united his army toward a common goal, only to see their homes crushed by Turkish aggression. The loss of life on both sides included the execution of Lazar and the murder of Murad I. Serbian patriot, Milosh Obilich, murdered the Turkish Sultan on the eve of the battle, a testament to his unyielding loyalty to Lazar and the Serbians. Regarded as a hero, Obilich is the subject of much Serbian poetry and tradition.

Lazar's place in Serbian history, however, goes even deeper. According to tradition, the prophet Elijah appeared before Lazar asking him to choose between the worlds of heaven and earth. Lazar sacrificed his people's life on Earth, in order that they might have an eternal homeland in Heaven. Prince Lazar is an example of one man's bravery and determination to fight for his country despite great obstacles. In many ways, his courage has been the uniting force among the Serbians, as they have attempted to preserve their religion, language, heritage, and civilization throughout the years of Turkish domination.

Turkish domination of the Serbian state actually began with the Ottoman campaign in 1371. Since the Battle of Kosovo, on the "Field of Blackbirds," the Serbs endured five centuries of Turkish rule and complete subjugation of their national heritage. Throughout these years of suffering, the Serbian Orthodox Church acted as the main unifying, stabilizing force, while fostering a sense of pride and Serbian nationalism.

This nationalism is evidenced by the pilgrimages to the tomb of Lazar at the main Orthodox Cathedral in Belgrade on the anniversary of the battle. Although it is a day of mourning for the losses suffered over 600 years ago, it is also a day of celebrating the rich culture heritage all Serbians share, as they remain hopeful for the complete restoration of their own political freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join with the Serbian-Americans of the 11th Congressional District, whom I am honored to represent, and throughout the Nation, in commemorating the 601st anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo. The Serbians are a symbol to all of us of a people dedicated to the cause of self-determination, freedom, and liberty.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL SHOFF

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Paul Shoff, who is retiring after 50 years of dedicated service to the Vienna Fire Department within my 17th Congressional District of Ohio.

Born on March 10, 1915, Mr. Shoff joined the Vienna Fire Department in 1940 and has served the department in an exemplary fashion.

ion for 50 years. This was evidenced when he was appointed fire chief in 1978. Throughout his many years of service with the fire department, Mr. Shoff has always held the respect of his peers and admiration of his community.

Mr. Shoff married the former Lillian Davis on October 17, 1937. The couple has four children, and now have eight grandchildren. His family has been extremely supportive in his career as a fireman, and is especially proud of his commitment to the Vienna Fire Department.

Again, I would like to recognize and congratulate Mr. Paul Shoff for over 50 years of exemplary work with the Vienna Fire Department. I am proud and honored to represent such a fine citizen.

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA CONQUERS THE NATIONAL PASTIME

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, on several occasions you and my colleagues have heard me stand here and tell, some would say brag, about the various and plentiful accomplishments of my alma mater—the Nation's oldest state-chartered land-grant university, the University of Georgia.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I am more than pleased to bring to the attention of this body the fact that the University of Georgia has successfully demonstrated its superiority in another endeavor. This time, however, the Bulldogs of Georgia have earned a place in athletic history by winning the college national championship in that most American of sports, the national pastime: baseball.

As most of the Nation's baseball fans should already know, the University of Georgia won the College World Series by defeating Oklahoma State on June 9, 1990.

Coach Steve Webber and his Bulldogs were decided underdogs as they entered the tournament and faced the perennial powers of college baseball. But Coach Webber and his players proved that heart, determination, and teamwork can overcome the longest of odds.

The members of the 1990 National Championship baseball team from the University of Georgia are: Joey Alfonso, Bruce Chick, Terry Childers, Jeff Cooper, Steve DeBlasi, Dave Fleming, Matt Hoitsma, Brian Jester, Joe Kelly, Ray Kirschner, Don Norris, Tommy Owen, Stan Payne, David Perno, Doug Radziewicz, Mike Rebhan, Kendall Rhine, J.R. Showalter, McKay Smith, J.P. Stewart, Ray Suplee, Tracy Wildes, and Tom Zdanowicz.

Joining Coach Webber in the outstanding coaching effort were assistants Greg Appleton and Jim Bagnall and student assistant Mike Hawkins. Manager Pat Foren, trainer Jeff Chambers, SID Mike Nayman, and SID assistant Rodney Wood were also valuable components of this great team effort.

The Georgia baseball team was honored at the White House yesterday by a former college first baseman and the current "first fan," President Bush. I am pleased that he has

joined the proud University of Georgia faithful in saying, "How about them Bulldogs!"

IN COMMEMORATION OF CO- LOMBIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commemorate Colombian Independence Day. Colombia is named in honor of Christopher Columbus, and Independence Day is officially celebrated on July 20.

The independence movement initially began as a regional phenomena; however, it soon became a mass movement which incorporated all sectors of the country as they declared their desire for independence. This desire became a reality due to the persistent efforts of the people, when in 1819, Simon Bolivar defeated Spain in the Battle of Boyaca which ultimately led to the formation of Gran Colombia. Though this association lasted only a short time, the Colombia of today stands as a shining example of independence and democracy. Indeed, Colombia, has had an elected government throughout most of its history indicating a firm conviction for a democratic way of life.

Though struggle and strife still exists in this country, broad strides are being made toward added improvement in all areas of economic, social and cultural life. And I am convinced, as evidenced by Colombia's rich history, that the people of Colombia will once again rise, as they did so long ago, to join together in solving the problems they face today.

In Miami, a Colombian Independence Day Gala is being organized by members of the Colombian American Small Business Association [CASBA] and special recognition needs to be given to the organizing committee: Fernando Cerratto, public relations liaison; Norma Rengifo, CASBA director; Maria Clara Ospina de Lora, honorary member of the Colombian Consulate; Eduardo Erazo, CASBA promotions director; and Nidia Bennett, CASBA promotions director.

So in commemoration of Colombian Independence Day, let us remember all the countries presently fighting for their own self-determination and hope that peace comes soon.

THE EDUCATION OF THE HANDI- CAPPED ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1990

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend all the Members of this body who worked so diligently, under the leadership of Mr. MAJOR OWENS and Mr. STEVE BARTLETT, to secure passage of H.R. 1013, the Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1990 on June 18, 1990.

H.R. 1013 represents a bipartisan effort to reauthorize the discretionary section of the act

that funds activities and programs related to personnel training, model projects, and research. Since enactment, this section of Public Law 94-142 has been responsible for fostering new educational approaches, disseminating valuable information, training personnel, and assisting parents.

H.R. 1013 strengthens these programs and fosters expanded access and quality education programs for all children with disabilities. Among other things, the bill provides for: Transition services for children with disabilities so they become productively employed when their schooling ends; involvement of the medical community in early intervention activities designed to help disabled babies be ready for school when it's time; recruitment, training, and retention of minorities to fill educational leadership posts in schools; and an ombudsman program for settling disagreements over equitable services.

H.R. 1013 also recognizes for the first time, the special needs for children with attention deficit disorders. The bill places ADD children in the category of other health impairments and makes special education services available to them.

Attention deficit/hyperactive disorder [ADD] affects between 3 and 5 percent of children, mostly boys. It is characterized by impulsivity, impaired attention, and hyperactivity. The underlying cause of the disorder is unknown but there may be a genetic basis involving neurotransmitter disturbances. About 30 to 60 percent of ADD children will carry some form of this disability into adult life. Children with attention deficit disorder often have other disorders in conduct, learning, and mood.

The solid evidence linking attention deficit and learning deficits suggests about 10 percent of children with ADD have significant learning disorders. ADD children who also have learning problems often fall way behind their peers in school. One study stated ADD children are seven times more likely to experience difficulty in all academic areas.

By including ADD in the bill, Congress acknowledges the unique nature of attention deficit disorders and responds to the difficulty parents and professionals have experienced in getting appropriate services for ADD youngsters under the previous law. The biggest frustration parents and professionals faced was finding a category within the law where attention deficit children could be served. Since they were not mentally retarded or emotionally disturbed, it became apparent that another category was needed. H.R. 1013 filled that void and opened the door for a previously neglected group of disabled children to now be served.

I have worked during the past year to get children with attention deficit disorders included in the act because of my deep concern about children who are, because of unusual circumstances, unable to achieve their fullest potential in both school and life. In many cases, the learning difficulties of underachieving students arise from the inability of the educational environment to respond to the child's unique learning style. The inclusion of ADD in the act makes the system more responsive to a heretofore unserved group of children, many of whom have been called underachievers.

My involvement in Congress on behalf of attention deficit disordered children is largely due to the diligent efforts of Sandy Thomas, president of Children with Attention Deficit Disorders. Sandy is a constituent of mine from Greenfield, MA. A parent of an ADD student, Sandy helped me recognize just how misunderstood and underserved attention deficit disorder children really are, and urged me to work on their behalf during the reauthorization of the Education of the Handicapped Act. Sandy's tireless attempts to secure recognition for attention deficit disorders are worthy of our highest praise.

In closing, let me take this opportunity to thank everyone who worked on the successful reauthorization of the Education of the Handicapped Act. It is a bill of which we can all be proud. I look forward to considering the provisions of this law in my role as ranking member on the House Committee on Appropriations.

HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today that is intended to spark debate over the shell game with hazardous waste disposal in our country. I ask, "Does it make sense to ship hazardous waste across the country when there are waste treatment and disposal facilities closer to the generating source?" It makes no sense to me to transport waste to States with open spaces, clean air, and clear waters just because they lag behind in environmental regulation.

If incinerator technology is so clean, then locate these facilities closer to the generating source where emergency response capabilities already exist. Transporting this waste over long distances with small towns and volunteer fire departments is not realistic.

My bill will allow a State to "just say no" to hazardous waste generated outside of that State. It also gives States clear authority to remove the economic incentive to ship hazardous wastes to States charging lower fees for disposal or treatment.

Most waste generators decide where the waste will be disposed by:

First, the cost of disposal fees and transportation;

Second, the waste treatment facility design and reputation;

Third, whether they own the facility;

Fourth, they want all of their waste in one location for long-term liability; and

Fifth, the unique needs of specific Superfund site cleanups. This bill will level the playing field between industrialized States and rural States.

In the West a new carpetbagger has arrived, boasting of clean technology and new jobs. If this technology is so clean then why are these facilities locating in States with lesser enforcement capabilities and small staffs? Why are incineration companies applying for permits within Indian reservations where enforcement jurisdiction is less clear?

Locating these incinerators in nonindustrialized States is another symptom of the fact that we need a clear national policy that focuses on both reducing the waste stream and treating the waste closer to the generating source. We need to scrutinize the effectiveness of the capacity assurance plans required under the Superfund Act.

Utah is known from its pioneer heritage as the crossroads of the West. I will not allow my State to become the crossroads of the waste.

TRIBUTE TO MR. PATRICK BOLDEN

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to and congratulate Mr. Patrick Bolden, a constituent of mine, who will celebrate his 100th birthday on Saturday, July 7, 1990. For 72 years, Mr. Bolden has been an outstanding member of the Jersey City, NJ, community, and his continued exuberant presence and activity in the community is an inspiration to us all.

Therefore, I wish to have entered into the RECORD the following resolution:

RESOLUTION TO RECOGNIZE THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF MR. PATRICK BOLDEN

Whereas, Mr. Patrick Bolden, of Jersey City, New Jersey, was born on July 7, 1890, in Ridgeland, South Carolina, the third of thirteen children born to Richard and Lucinda Bolden;

Whereas, Mr. Bolden migrated to Jersey City, New Jersey in 1918, where he continues to live today;

Whereas, Mr. Bolden spent most of his laboring years working for a building demolishing company, his major task being the reclaiming and cleaning of bricks;

Whereas, Mr. Bolden's longtime stature in the community and the vigorous way in which this centenarian continues to approach his daily life is an inspiration to all of his family and the community;

Whereas, In recognition of Mr. Patrick Bolden's achievement, his family will host a Service of Celebration to be held on Saturday, July 7, 1990 at the St. John's Baptist Church in Jersey City, New Jersey, and the members of Mr. Bolden's family will travel from South Carolina, Rhode Island, New York, Washington, D.C., as well as various parts of New Jersey to join in this celebration: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That, to commemorate the 100th birthday of this long-time stalwart citizen of the Jersey City, New Jersey community, this resolution and the date of Mr. Patrick Bolden's 100th birthday, July 7, 1990, be entered into the Congressional Record, and that a United States Flag be flown over the Capitol in his honor.

I am certain that my colleagues here in the House of Representatives will join me in saluting Mr. Patrick Bolden on the occasion of his 100th birthday.

A LOOMING SQUEEZE ON INSURANCE COMPANIES

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article by Melvin L. Schweitzer, a partner in the law firm of Rogers and Wells in New York City. Mr. Schweitzer, an eminent and respected attorney, calls attention to the growing danger, which has so far received little attention, of insolvencies among insurers.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, June 8, 1990]

INSURER INSOLVENCIES: NEXT MEGA-CRISIS?

(By Melvin L. Schweitzer)

Unless appropriate regulatory and enforcement actions are taken, the nation could face a crisis in the insurance industry rivaling the thrift debacle. The parallels are disturbing.

Since 1970, more than 150 insurance companies have become insolvent, with more than half failing in the past five years. The four largest insurance insolvencies since 1985 could, by current estimates, cost the public more than \$5 billion.

Only four years ago, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board predicted a drain of only \$6 billion from savings and loan failures. Now we hear that these failures may actually cost American taxpayers up to \$500 billion over the next 30 years.

The thrifts were caught in a squeeze between tremendous pressures to enhance profitability and the necessity of paying higher and higher interest rates to attract depositors. To achieve necessary rates of return, they ventured far beyond mortgage lending—their traditional area of expertise—to making risky loans in areas they knew nothing about. In addition, fraud and mismanagement were rampant, and regulatory oversight and enforcement were lax.

Today, insurers are similarly squeezed. With more than 250 property and casualty companies and 2,400 life insurers, insurance is a highly competitive but mature industry facing a shrinking market.

For example, sophisticated buyers of liability insurance often self-insure routine property loss risks, seeking outside insurance only for less predictable losses. As a result, some insurance companies have been writing exotic policies in areas where there is very little loss experience. Many others have cut prices and loosened underwriting standards.

Ultimately, these insurers are faced with claims they did not foresee or did not factor into their pricing. Thus they are either forced out of business or compelled to write still riskier policies to obtain necessary cash from premiums, only to face still larger liabilities in the future.

Life insurers, traditionally more stable, are no longer immune. In response to consumers' demands, they have offered investment vehicles with high guaranteed returns and interest-sensitive products, such as annuities tied to the performance of bond and money market portfolios.

At the same time, the quality and liquidity of the investments insurers must make to deliver these higher rates of return have deteriorated. Life insurers hold 30 percent of

the \$200 billion of junk bonds outstanding (6 percent of the life insurers' total investments), and 24 percent of their portfolios are invested in illiquid commercial mortgages.

In a severe economic downturn or a decline in major investment markets, consumers could rush headlong to cash in these new products. This, in turn, could produce a "run on the bank" mentality that could cascade into widespread insolvencies.

A spate of bankruptcies could lead to a collapse of the state guaranty fund system, which is designed to protect policy holders and creditors. The system is patently ill equipped, financially or administratively, to handle such a calamity. It is a frightening—but realistic—scenario.

There is no shortage of proposals to help avoid an insurance crisis. One expert, Richard Stewart, former insurance Superintendent of New York State, argues for swift action—or at least public notification of problems—to hasten a weak company's slide into involency, and thus contain the damage.

George Bernstein, former Federal Insurance Administrator, proposes that insurance company ratings be handled by the Government, not just private rating services, and that assessments for states' guaranty funds be inversely proportional to a company's ratings—the higher the rating, the lower the assessment. Many observers feel that the added financial burden on weaker companies would hasten their bankruptcy.

There are numerous other proposals, including more rigorous law enforcement. Greedy and unethical operators have caused some of the more prominent failures to date. But what is missing, as in the early stages of the savings and loan crisis, is the political will to act.

Congress, state insurance officials and the industry itself must do something. The U.S. cannot afford another financial disaster.

**PERPETUAL SCHOLARSHIP
NAMED FOR HON. SILVIO O.
CONTE BY ORDER SONS OF
ITALY IN AMERICA**

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, it was my distinct pleasure to participate in a scholarship award ceremony in the House Appropriations Committee room on June 7, 1990, wherein a perpetual scholarship in the name of our distinguished colleague, Mr. CONTE, was given to a deserving young high school senior.

The Silvio O. Conte Scholarship was one of 10 grants awarded that day to exceptional high school, college and graduate students from around the country under the auspices of the National Leadership Grant Program of the Order Sons of Italy in America [OSIA]. The Lou Carnesecca Scholarship, named for the noted St. John's University head basketball coach, was also given at that time.

In my opinion, OSIA acted wisely when it chose to honor Mr. CONTE. Known for his dedication to public service and his enviable work ethic, Mr. CONTE is widely recognized by his peers as a leader in securing funds for education, the environment, transportation, medical research, and job-training programs,

while cutting wasteful Government programs to reduce the Federal budget deficit.

No one in the House of Representatives works harder than Mr. CONTE. Certainly no one has committed themselves more completely or tirelessly over the years to the cause of education than he. As Mr. CONTE, himself, put it, he learned early in his own life that anything that strengthens America, such as education, is worth fighting for. No more forceful advocate of public education has ever served this Nation.

I was profoundly pleased and gratified to participate in OSIA's glowing tribute to this extraordinary public servant, as I know were my colleagues, Messrs. D'AMATO, NATCHER, and WHITTEN.

Moreover, I commend OSIA and the Sons of Italy Foundation for its longtime and steadfast commitment to education. The National Leadership Grants represent merely OSIA's national manifestation of an annual scholarship program that covers activities in 35 States and exceeds \$500,000 in yearly largesse. As the oldest and largest organization representing Italian Americans, with more than 450,000 members spread throughout the Nation, OSIA has contributed more than \$12 million to education since 1968 alone.

Finally, I ask that President Bush's laudatory remarks, read aloud at the award ceremony by OSIA's national executive director, Dr. Philip R. Piccigallo, be reprinted in the RECORD in their entirety.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, June 5, 1990.

I am delighted to send greetings to all those gathered in our Nation's Capital for the Educational Conference of the Order Sons of Italy in America. My congratulations to your National Leadership Grant recipients and to Congressman Silvio Conte, to whom you are paying special tribute.

Sil Conte is one of our Nation's most distinguished Italian-American legislators. His outstanding leadership in the House of Representatives, including his efforts to make excellence the spur of our national education system, make it especially fitting that the Order Sons of Italy in America establish a scholarship in his name. The Silvio Conte Scholarship will certainly be an inspiration, for it honors a man whose patriotism, loyalty, and dedication to the public good serve as an example to all Americans.

Barbara joins me in sending best wishes to Sil and to all of you for an enjoyable and productive conference.

GEORGE BUSH.

TRIBUTE TO HERB BUTLER

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, one of the hardest working men in Georgia, Herb Butler, is retiring this year. Herb first joined local 10 in 1945 at the Bell-Marietta aircraft plant. He has served with distinction in several different positions of responsibility within the union, culminating in his current position as area director for Atlanta and vicinity.

His interests and talents go beyond his union work. He was appointed by former

Georgia Gov. George Busbee to the State Board of Natural Resources, where he has played an important role in bringing attention and action to the effort to protect Georgia's parks, natural resources, and environment. He has been a leader in civil rights and charitable programs in Georgia. His efforts in the workplace and the community have not gone unrecognized as he has received numerous awards for his service.

Herb is being honored on July 2 by the UAW local 10 and some of his many friends as he prepares for his retirement. His active presence will certainly be missed, but he is deserving of some time for himself and his family. No doubt, Herb will continue to serve his community and his State, and I look forward to seeing him enjoy this new phase of his life.

**A TRIBUTE TO MR. JEFF FAINE
AND DR. ALBERT ARAN**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chaim Khaves, a Soviet Jew who emigrated to south Florida 2 months ago, is able to see his new country with clearer vision thanks to surgery donated by Dr. Albert Aran, a north Miami physician.

On June 19, 1990, Mr. Chaim Khaves received cataract and pseudo exfoliation surgery to correct his vision that made him legally blind in his right eye. Performed at the Visual Health and Surgical Center, MediVision, doctors removed a cloudy buildup on his eye that hampered his vision.

Mr. Jeff Faine, general director of MediVision, heard about Mr. Khaves' eye problems from synagogue members. He sought the support of Dr. Albert Aran, the medical director of MediVision. Dr. Aran performed the surgery at no cost to Mr. Khaves.

Mr. Khaves and his daughter, Freda, had been trying to come to the United States since 1979. They finally arrived in April under a program coordinated by the Jewish Family Services of Broward County. Members of local synagogues adopt Soviet families and help them find homes and employment.

The assistance that Mr. Jeff Faine and Dr. Albert Aran contributed to Mr. Chaim Khaves is extraordinary. These two gentlemen understand the nature of giving and they ought to be commended for all of their efforts. I thank these two individuals for reminding us of the special pride we all feel when we give to others.

**ACHIEVEMENT AGAINST THE
ODDS**

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to call Members' attention to a unique and inspira-

tional program held recently in Washington. On May 4, 1990, the Allstate Foundation and National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise sponsored the First Annual Achievement Against the Odds Awards Program. The program recognized low-income Americans who overcame social, economic, and physical barriers, to establish productive lives within their communities. The program sponsors sought to counter the myth that low-income Americans have no chance for success.

This year's award recipients came from a wide range of backgrounds, and each has risen above adversity through his own individual self-help approach. The honorees were Charles Ballard from Cleveland Heights, OH; Bobby Drayton from Washington, DC; Alfredo Garcia from San Antonio, TX; Cheryl Hayes from Milwaukee, WI; Kathleen Johnson from Montclair, NJ; Vivienne Thomson from Jamaica Plain, MA; and Brad Linnenkamp from Shawnee, KS. These outstanding individuals have demonstrated that hard work and perseverance can overcome daunting obstacles in their quest for success.

The Allstate Foundation proudly sponsored Achievement Against the Odds Program. Established in 1952, the Allstate Foundation is the philanthropic branch of the Allstate Insurance Co. which funds national and local programs in three focus areas of health, neighborhood revitalization, and education. The foundation is one of the largest corporate foundations in the Chicago area and an active participant in national grantmaking.

The National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise [NCNE] developed the awards program in order to give low-income people the support they deserve and need. The NCNE is a research, demonstration, and development organization dedicated to the idea that communities must use their own strengths to successfully deal with economic and social problems.

The Achievement Against the Odds Program featured Secretary of Housing and Urban Development [HUD] Jack Kemp and the chairman and CEO of Allstate Wayne Heden. Mr. Heden's remarks captured the spirit of the evening and I am proud to have them reprinted here for your consideration.

The remarks follow:

REMARKS BY WAYNE E. HEDEN, CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, ALLSTATE INSURANCE CO.

There is a tradition of community involvement at Allstate.

It probably goes all the way back to our parent company, Sears Roebuck. A long time ago, Sears' legendary Chairman General Robert Wood said, "business must account for its stewardship, not only on the balance sheet, but also in matters of social responsibility."

We've tried to put that principle into practice in a number of ways.

Since 1951, for instance, the Allstate Foundation has been making significant contributions to worthwhile causes across the country.

As a corporation, we've also crusaded for safety on the highways, and in the home.

We've worked to increase the availability of affordable housing in urban neighborhoods.

We've helped promote health and fitness for all age groups in our society.

And above all, we've tried to lend a hand to our neighbors—wherever and however we can.

We even have an organization in Allstate called "Helping hands," that supports the involvement of Allstate people in a wide variety of charitable projects.

I'm proud to say that three out of every four Allstate employees are active in these volunteer programs across the country—from community gardens . . . to special olympics . . . to seniors day celebrations.

So the idea of sharing our talents and resources with others is pretty well ingrained at Allstate. In fact, the commitment to society and community has been formally identified as one of four basic principles that guide the decision-making process in our company.

It's a priority right up there with our commitment to customers . . . to employees . . . and to quality in everything we do.

It's a commitment I personally support as Allstate's C.E.O.

But I don't think that makes me or my company unique.

For most leading corporations today, business as usual includes a dedication to corporate citizenship of the highest order.

In some ways, that represents a change from the prevailing attitudes of a century . . . or even a generation . . . ago.

But it's definitely a change for the better. And it's based on some very sound reasons.

In the first place, community involvement makes good business sense. Better fed, better housed, better educated employees make better workers.

And better communities make it easier to hire and retain them.

We've also learned that corporate social responsibility is good for our image. And a good image is absolutely essential in today's media-conscious environment.

But beyond these sometimes self-serving reasons, business gets involved in the community because this is America.

In Europe, for instance, companies traditionally aren't as active in civic and philanthropic affairs.

But in our pluralist and populist tradition, we believe that the ultimate aim of every institution must include serving the public interest.

That's true for government. It's true for nonprofit groups and community organizations. And it's true for business, too.

We have to pay our democratic dues just like everyone else.

But all that just helps explain why companies are involved with society in general.

What about the issue we are addressing today?

Why are corporations especially concerned with the future of America's schools?

And what can we do to help ensure the success of our joint efforts?

Let me briefly take a crack at answering those two questions.

First, why has business made the issue of education such a priority on its social agenda?

I think there are two reasons.

The first is simple self-preservation.

As we begin the '90s, businesspeople like me find themselves staring at a double-barreled dilemma.

On the one hand, we're facing a severe labor shortage by the end of the decade.

Our population is increasing at a rate slower than in any era since the great depression. It's also getting older.

As a result, by the year 2000, the workforce will be growing at less than 1 per cent

per year . . . while economists expect the GNP to be growing at something like 3 per cent annually.

But that's only part of the problem, because while we will have fewer workers to draw on . . . we will also be making more demands on them.

We may think that computers and cable TV already bombard us with too many facts. But as the information age unfolds, tomorrow's workers will have to know more than ever—about all kinds of things.

And it's not just raw knowledge they'll need. After all, Microchips can shrink centuries of learning down into circuits smaller than your thumbnail.

But in a world where change is the rule, rather than the exception, what we really need are people who know how to use the information at their fingertips.

That means we need people who can make connections . . . explore options. We need innovation and entrepreneurship.

So when business looks at the year 2000, we see a world where fewer workers . . . will have to exercise more creativity and initiative than ever before.

Employees and corporations will have to learn how to work harder and, above all, smarter!

Obviously, such a scenario suggests that CEOs and school superintendents alike should re-think the way we prepare ourselves and our people for the future.

Which brings me to my second reason why business has become so involved with education—because corporations and the schools face many of the same issues . . . and have many of the same goals.

Take the labor shortage I mentioned. The same demographic facts of life will also produce a student shortage.

Or take another issue—the increasing ethnic diversity of our student and employee population.

By the year 2000, more than 85 percent of all new employees entering the workforce will be minorities and women . . . while one out of every three American students will be members of minority groups.

For both our institutions, the real challenge will be to create environments that are truly "heterogeneous"—where people are neither advantaged nor disadvantaged because of their background . . . and where different people are encouraged to make the best possible use of their different talents.

One more common issue facing business and education is the globalization of industry and ideas.

We're moving closer and closer to a world marketplace. Europe 1992 . . . the emerging economies of the Eastern Bloc and Pacific Rim—all the signs point to greater economic interdependence in the future.

Meanwhile, we're also moving closer to a world culture. Fashions . . . music . . . the media—they look and sound familiar, whether you're in Tokyo . . . Turin . . . or Toledo.

Now, globalization creates opportunities as well as challenges.

But when more than half of all adult Americans can't find England or France on a map . . . and when the average American business school graduate knows about as much math as the average eighth grader in Japan . . . we're clearly not ready to become full-fledged citizens of the world.

So as executives and educators, we face many of the same issues. There are many ways we can learn from . . . and help . . . each other.

Which brings me to my second topic.

What can we do to ensure the success of our emerging business/education partnerships?

Well, at meetings like this, we usually focus on the external obstacles we face. Funding. Logistics. Bureaucracy.

But to paraphrase "POGO" . . . when it comes to joint efforts by executives and educators . . . maybe the real enemy is us.

Because even though we both have an enormous stake in the success of our schools, we still approach education reform from different directions . . . and envision solutions largely from our own perspective.

That's something we don't often say out loud. But it's an observation that's reinforced by the results of surveys done over the past year in conjunction with this forum.

The first, you may remember, was conducted last year by Allstate and Fortune magazine. It questioned business leaders around the country—people like me, and my colleagues.

The second survey was conducted this year by our Allstate Research Center. It was co-sponsored by the American Association of School Administrators.

We asked many of the same questions as in the Fortune study. This time, though, we surveyed members of the education establishment—people like Dean Speicher and his colleagues.

Comparing responses to the two surveys revealed some interesting differences of opinion and perspective.

For instance, asked to grade the performance of American public education, Dr. Speicher's colleagues said the system was doing a pretty good job. They gave it a B—.

My colleagues said the performance was only fair, and gave it a C—.

Here is maybe an even more revealing result. More than half of the educators said America's school system is as good or better than Japan's.

More than nine out of ten executives thought ours is clearly worse.

But what about trends—where we've been, and where we're going?

Well, about three-fourths of the educators said they believe our public schools are better in 1990 than they were ten years ago.

About the same percentage expects them to improve during the coming decade, too.

Almost two out of three executives, on the other hand, said public education got worse—not better during the '80s.

And less than half predicted any real improvement in the next ten years.

All right then, we asked, why are our schools having problems?

Here, Dr. Speicher's colleagues and business people did agree on several important factors—including lack of parental involvement . . . and poorly motivated students.

But there were significant differences, too. Educators, for instance, were more than twice as likely to place part of the blame on budget cuts . . .

While executives cited inadequately trained teachers . . . low academic standards . . . and lack of emphasis on basic skills—again, twice as often as educators.

When we asked what it would take to turn our schools around, we did get agreement on several key points.

Both educators and executives believe getting parents more involved . . . making teachers more accountable . . . and doing a better job of motivating students were key objectives.

Again, though, there were differences. Some you might not expect—for instance,

executives were more likely than educators to propose bigger salaries and smaller classes for teachers.

But executives were also twice as likely to favor a greater emphasis on basic skills . . . and three times more supportive of parents' right to choose whatever schools seem best for their children.

Finally, when we asked what companies should do to help the schools, educators were inclined to suggest supporting tax increases . . . and contributing materials and equipment.

Executives favored contributing materials, too. But they were also more likely to mention donating money . . . manpower, in the form of employee lecturers and tutors . . . and giving part time jobs to students.

Now, based on these differing responses, I'm not saying who's right . . . or whose perspective makes more sense. In most cases, the answer probably lies somewhere in the middle.

But one thing is clear. What we have here is a real failure to communicate. And it's costing us.

Look, for example, at the survey's final question. We asked, "overall considering what you know about current involvement, how much difference do you think U.S. companies' efforts have made in the quality of the education provided by your area's public education system?"

Only about a fourth of the executives and educators said companies were having a real impact on the schools in their area.

More than half said they hadn't made a difference at all.

If that's true, it probably reflects the fact that business and education have been focusing on joint efforts for a relatively short time.

Our first forum, for instance, was only held a year ago. And we all know it can take large organizations a while to translate ideas into action.

But, if business isn't having a major impact on education, it also reflects the fact that . . . executives and educators still often see the world in different ways.

And it's hampering our efforts to get America's learning curve pointed in the right direction once again.

So what can we do about it?

It seems to me we have two choices.

We can draw a line in the dirt and say, "You stay on your side, and we'll stay on ours."

That's been our traditional approach. Oh, we've crossed over from time to time with programs like adopt-a-school. But basically, we've kept our distance.

That plan, however, hasn't really resolved some of the fundamental problems confronting American education which is why we created this forum in the first place. We believed that if executives and educators want to be truly effective advocates for reform, we have to get past our preconceptions . . . and focus on the problems instead; and we have to include others in the effort.

In other words, we need to rub out the line between us . . . draw a big circle instead . . . and invite everyone in.

As our first forum report makes clear, the best way to do all that is to tackle the issue where it matters most . . . and where we can do the most good—at the local level.

In just a few minutes, we'll hear examples of that principle in action.

The projects highlighted on this afternoon's program . . . and in the supplemental forum report you'll be receiving today . . . were based on a consensus that came

from within the community—not just business or education . . . but all the constituencies concerned about our schools.

Their education shows that when people of good will get together, something very powerful happens.

Talk to those involved and you'll find that parents and teachers . . . executives and administrators . . . Government officials and civic leaders . . . don't have to sit down for very long before they find that the other guys have something to offer, too.

From there, it's possible to create a common agenda . . . and a shared strategy; and from that vision, springs success.

So that's our first recommendation—the revolution begins with one school . . . one district . . . one town at a time. And everyone plays a part.

But there is also a need to support that kind of consensus at the state and national level, too.

To keep communicating between and among the various groups with a stake in America's educational future.

I'll tell you the truth—I think of myself as a person who's fairly aware of the issues facing education. I read the articles and the reports, like all of you do.

But I rarely get the chance to exchange ideas with people like Lauro Cavazos and Phil Swain . . . Dean Speicher and Al Shanker . . . Bob Jones and Jean McGrew . . . and the panelists that we've assembled for this afternoon.

And every time I do get the opportunity . . . like today . . . I learn something. I see an issue in a different way. I think about a problem from another perspective.

In other words, I also get educated.

So what I'm proposing is a kind of continuing education program for educators . . . and executives . . . and everyone else interested in our schools.

An ongoing forum where we can share insights and suggestions. Where we can learn more about each other's proposals. Where we can clear the air, and take a fresh look at our options.

I don't know what form such a group should take. But I do know that it's necessary if we expect to achieve real and lasting education reform in America.

So I promise that Allstate will further explore the idea in conjunction with other groups and individuals; and we'll report back to you with the results.

Let me leave you with one final thought.

This is our third such forum on education. And it's our biggest turnout yet, which suggests that more and more executives and educators understand the importance of such efforts.

We realize we must act together, and soon, because we're not just talking about improving our productivity . . . or raising S.A.T. scores.

We're talking about improving our society . . . and raising our expectations for generations to come.

When predecessor, Dick Haayen, opened the first Allstate forum on education, he talked about "the wealth of nations."

He said Adam Smith's concept of people as a country's most valuable asset has been best illustrated by the history of free enterprise in America.

But history is full of little ironies. Today, we find millions of workers in Eastern Europe demonstrating—and even dying—for that ideal . . .

While back here at home, America goes on squandering its human resources by allow-

ing our schools and our students to settle for less than the best.

Maybe it's time we took a cue from the folks over there.

In his first New Year's Day address last month, new Czechoslovakian President Vaclav Havel told his people that they were at least partially responsible for 40 years of communism because "(we) accepted it as an inalterable fact, and thereby kept it running."

The same might be said of us—if we accept substandard education as an inalterable fact . . . and thereby keep our schools running at a fraction of their potential.

As Charles deGaulle—another European leader of an earlier generation—said: "people get the history they deserve."

Let's agree to do what's necessary today . . . so that a generation from now, history can say we gave the children of America the education they deserved.

Thank you. And good luck in your good work.

HONORING RICHARD JULIN

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Richard Julin on the occasion of his retirement. Barbara, his wife of 27 years, his two children, Jackie and John, and the labor community join us in paying tribute to Rich.

Richard Julin was born on July 1, 1934. He attended St. David's Elementary School and St. Joe's High School. Rich began his career by joining the Lathers Local Union No. 5 in April 1954, and in 1957 became a journeyman lather.

Rich, a third generation lather, served as a business representative for two consecutive terms in the Lather's Council. He also served as an executive board member of Local No. 5, and remains a member in good standing.

Rich Julin was also the first inspector for the State of Michigan with the construction safety commission in 1963. He then served as the assistant chief inspector from 1966 until his retirement on January 31, 1990.

Rich served his country as a member of the U.S. Army from 1957 until his honorable discharge in April 1963. Since then, he has been a member of Beaudry Post of the VFW in Detroit, MI.

Rich Julin has always been an outstanding member of his community. He found time in his busy schedule to do everything from coaching Little League to campaigning for candidates seeking public office. Rich's great sense of humor and willingness to help others have endeared him to his many friends and colleagues.

My dear colleagues, I ask that you join with me in congratulating my good friend Rich Julin on his retirement. Rich's contributions are truly appreciated in the Detroit community and throughout the State of Michigan. We thank him for his years of dedication to local No. 5 and to this community, and extend sincere congratulations and warmest wishes to Rich.

INTRODUCTION OF BASE CLOSURE CLEANUP BILL

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Defense [DOD] is currently in the process of closing 86 domestic military installations as directed by the Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988. A fundamental tenet of the act is to cleanup these facilities to enable affected communities to convert these installations to civilian use in an expeditious manner.

Already, communities throughout the United States are making plans for the development and reuse of these facilities—fully expecting that they will be cleaned up and made available so that they can begin the process of recovering from the economic impact of the closures. In my district, the Sacramento community has established a Mather Conversion Committee to explore the opportunities that the closure of Mather Air Force Base can provide for the area. Alternatives being considered range from using the base as an airport to building residential housing for the elderly.

The process that is underway in Sacramento is exactly what other communities must do, and are doing, to make the best of a difficult transition. But, communities were promised in the Base Closure Act that they would be able to develop the bases to create civilian jobs and restore civilian investment in the local economy. They were promised that they would be able to achieve these objectives by 1995.

Unfortunately, the energy with which communities are addressing base closures is not being matched by the Department of Defense. DOD is simply not focusing the amount of attention needed to ensure the expeditious cleanup of base closure sites. And, without adequate cleanup at these installations, communities will be very limited in the alternatives available to them for conversion of the bases.

In fact, some communities may find that only portions of the bases are available for development by the local communities and even then restrictions may be imposed on the reuse of the property due to environmental risks. Still other areas may be fenced off as toxic reservations that won't be eligible for cleanup dollars through the traditional process for years, if not decades. If the real estate market is down now, imagine the difficulties communities will face when they post "For Sale" signs up next to "Danger, Do Not Enter" signs at some of these bases.

Just look at the situation with Hamilton Air Force Base in Navato, CA. This installation closed in the mid-1970's. Yet, more than 15 years later, cleanup has still not been completed, the base has not been sold, and the community has had absolutely no opportunity to develop the base and recover some of the economic losses associated with the base's deactivation.

Another example, Mather Air Force Base is scheduled to close in fiscal year 1993. However, Mather environmental officials indicate that cleanup activities will not be completed until 1996 at the earliest. This schedule as-

sumes that funding and regulatory procedures will go smoothly.

Compounding this problem is the fact that there is no funding source dedicated solely for the purpose of environmental restoration activities at base closure sites. Funding for such environmental work is currently derived from the Defense Environmental Restoration Act [DERA] account and the operations and maintenance [O&M] account. Therefore, the environmental restoration work needed at base closure sites must compete for limited funds used to cleanup active duty bases as well as for other programs important to our military readiness. This competition could seriously subvert the ability of DOD to pursue cleanup activities at bases targeted for closure in a timely fashion, especially in light of growing strains on the defense budget.

Furthermore, there is no guarantee that money budgeted for environmental restoration activities at base closure sites will actually be spent for such purposes. For example, the Army has budgeted \$10 million in fiscal year 1991 for cleanup work at the Army Material Technology Laboratory in Watertown, MA. However, the DERA budget does not have the Watertown site listed as a project for fiscal year 1991. The same is true for O&M funds where discretion over the use of these funds is even greater.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today that will create a pool of funds under the base closure account dedicated solely for cleanup of base closure sites. This new funding source will help ensure that funding is available for environmental restoration activities required under the Base Closure Act and will ensure that the closing facilities will be given priority consideration in the budget process.

In addition, my legislation would create an interagency task force, comprised of the Department of Defense, the Department of Justice, the Environmental Protection Agency, the General Services Administration, the Army Corps of Engineers, and representatives from State environmental protection agencies, to develop methods of coordinating cleanup activities and procedures among these agencies.

With 86 base closures currently underway, and the prospect of even more base closures in the future, we must begin to develop a clear policy on how we are going to deal with environmental cleanup activities at military bases, and particularly, bases that are closing. We cannot leave these facilities lying fallow for years before the cleanup and transfer of the property is completed.

With neither a change in the current funding scenario nor clear direction from Congress that cleanups at base closure sites should be given priority, communities will not be able to convert these military installations to the most beneficial use in a timely fashion. Mr. Speaker, this prospect is diametrically opposed to the intent of the Base Closure Act and must be corrected. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

A copy of this legislation follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FUNDING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS SCHEDULED FOR CLOSURE.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APROPRIATIONS.**—There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense Base Closure Account for fiscal year 1991, in addition to any other funds authorized to be appropriated to that account for that fiscal year, the sum of \$81,600,000. Amounts appropriated to that account pursuant to the preceding sentence shall be available only for activities for the purpose of environmental restoration at military installations (or portions of military installations) to be closed under title II of Public Law 100-526, as authorized under section 204(a)(3) of that title.

(b) **EXCLUSIVE SOURCE OF FUNDING.**—(1) Section 207 of Public Law 100-526 is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(b) **BASE CLOSURE ACCOUNT TO BE EXCLUSIVE SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROJECTS.**—No funds may be used for purposes described in section 204(a)(3) other than funds that have been authorized for and appropriated to the Account. The prohibition in the preceding sentence expires upon the termination of the authority of the Secretary to carry out a closure or realignment under this title."

(2) The amendment made by paragraph (1) does not apply with respect to the availability of funds appropriated before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2. INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.

(a) **REPORT.**—Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report containing the findings and recommendations of the task force established under subsection (b) concerning—

(1) ways to improve interagency coordination, within existing laws, regulations, and administrative policies, of environmental restoration activities at military installations (or portions of military installations) that are being closed, scheduled to be closed, or authorized to be closed, pursuant to Public Law 100-526; and

(2) ways to coordinate and streamline, within existing laws, regulations, and administrative policies, the regulatory and administrative activities of agencies other than the Department of Defense with respect to environmental restoration activities so as to ensure those activities to be carried out more effectively.

(b) **CREATION.**—There is hereby established an interagency task force to make the findings and recommendations, and to prepare the report, required by subsection (a). The task force shall consist of the following (or their designees):

(1) The Secretary of Defense, who shall be chairman of the task force.

(2) The Attorney General.

(3) The Administrator of the General Services Administration.

(4) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(5) The Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army.

(6) A representative of a State environmental protection agency appointed by the head of the National Governors Association.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POSTAL SUPERVISORS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues and the American people the great work done by the members of the National Association of Postal Supervisors. They are to be praised for their dedication and determination in providing our country with exemplary service.

On June 29 and 30, the National Association of Postal Supervisors will convene in Florida to decide on a matter of great importance: first, for improving the already high caliber of service provided by the Postal Service and second, for widening the range of opportunity for supervisory postal employees. Especially recognized are the members of the board who have dedicated themselves to the achievement of these goals: President, Al Hernandez; national secretary, Margaret Grant; national vice president of Field Services, James Putnam; southern region national vice president, Paul Stevens; Southeast area vice president, Al Hawks; Cotton Belt Area vice president, Harold Mett; and the Florida State president, Tim Ford.

The delegates from Florida to the National Association of Postal Supervisors include: Postal Governor, Tirso del Junco, M.D.; Southern Region Postmaster General, William Campbell; Assistant Postmaster General, Peter Jacobson; State of Florida division managers Woodrow Conner, Miami division; Bob Davis, Tampa division; and Robert Hodges, Jacksonville division; EEO council investigator and winner of Federal Employee of the Year for the Other Category, Jacinto Acebal; and past Federal Employee of the Year, Rolando Jimenez.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to make known my acclaim for these individuals "who make the Post Office their life work" and their noble cause.

HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL SHELL GAME

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today that is intended to spark debate over the shell game with hazardous waste disposal in our country. I ask, does it make sense to ship hazardous waste across the country when there are waste treatment and disposal facilities closer to the generating source? It makes no sense to me to transport waste to States with open spaces, clean air, and clear waters just because they lag behind in environmental regulation. If incinerator technology is so clean, then locate these facilities closer to the generating source where emergency response capabilities already exist. Transporting this waste over long distances

with small towns and volunteer fire departments is not realistic.

My bill will allow a State to "just say no" to hazardous waste generated outside of that State. It also gives States clear authority to remove the economic incentive to ship hazardous wastes to States charging lower fees for disposal or treatment.

In the West a new carpetbagger has arrived, boasting of clean technology and new jobs. If this technology is so clean then why are these facilities locating in States with lesser enforcement capabilities and small staffs?

Utah is known from its pioneer heritage as the crossroads of the West. I will not allow my State to become the crossroads of the waste.

REAPPRAISE AMERICAN MIDDLE EAST POLICY

HON. VIN WEBER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, recent events in the Middle East have again focused international attention on this highly volatile region. Unfortunately, these developments, particularly the foiled attack against Israel by the Palestine Liberation Front, have proved ominous for the Middle East peace process. The administration took the necessary step of discontinuing the dialog with the PLO until that organization disassociates itself from terrorism. Many of us in Congress applaud this action.

Mr. Speaker, we now have the opportunity to examine the fundamental basis of our policy and evaluate our approach to achieving peace in the Middle East. In this regard, I would like to call to my colleagues' attention an insightful analysis by the Center for Security Policy:

TIME TO REINVIGORATE THE UNITED STATES-ISRAELI STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIP

Monday's election of a new Israeli government may prove to be an historic watershed in relations between the United States and Israel. Conventional wisdom hold that the installation in Jerusalem of a coalition that is steadfastly opposed to key aspects of the Bush Administration's Middle East policy will produce still greater frictions in an alliance already severely strained over the past year.

In fact, the Center for Security Policy believes that a different outcome is both possible and necessary. The convergence of two key developments—Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's success in assembling a governing coalition comprised exclusively of conservative political parties on the one hand and, on the other, recent irrefutable evidence of the Palestine Liberation Organization's continuing embrace of terrorism—necessitates a fundamental U.S. reappraisal of the present American policy in the region.

If such a reappraisal is performed without illusions and on the basis of the actual international and regional conditions (as opposed to wishful thinking about the way things might or "should" be), it could create a basis for a far more harmonious U.S.-Israeli relationship and improve the prospects for preserving the peace in the over volatile Middle East. The following analysis is in-

tended to serve as a catalyst for that reappraisal and to identify key elements of present American policy which should be specifically addressed—and corrected.

It does not necessarily follow from the proposition that U.S.-Soviet relations are improving that the international environment is actually becoming safer for peace-loving nations. In fact, the chance of conflict at the sub-strategic level arguably is increasing substantially now that the prospect of conflict between the superpowers is judged to be waning and less susceptible to triggering by hostilities between their respective clients.

Indeed, the improvement in superpower relations may actually have the effect of exacerbating this danger as it relates to Israel. Perceptions of firm American support for Israel may be the single most decisive factor in the calculations of her regional enemies concerning the consequences of attacks against the Jewish state.

To the extent that the United States seeks to "cash in" on one of the putative benefits of the thaw in the Cold War—namely, the opportunity to obtain Soviet cooperation in "resolving" the Middle East crisis—it may foster the impression that the U.S. is prepared to subordinate its commitment to Israel to the pursuit of new diplomatic joint ventures with the USSR. As a practical matter, such cooperation would almost certainly take the form of a mutual effort to pressure Israel into making concessions concerning negotiating procedures and/or substantive positions, e.g., exchanging "land for peace."

This result is all the more likely to the extent that the Bush Administration perceives a perishable "window of opportunity" for dealing with the Soviet Union. As the Washington summit demonstrated, the more uncertain becomes Gorbachev's fate the greater the self-imposed pressure on the U.S. government to make concessions to Moscow, ostensibly in the interest of bolstering the Soviet leader's domestic position. Some even seem to view Gorbachev's weakness as requiring a sort of noblesse oblige on the part of the United States to be manifested in the arms control, trade and regional contexts as a greater willingness to be accommodating of the Kremlin's positions where American and Soviet interests are said roughly to converge.

In one such area, the Middle East, the pressure to accommodate Soviet interests (which often have much in common with the agendas of Moscow's radical Arab clients in the region) is welcomed by many within the American foreign policy establishment. Notably, Arabists in the U.S. Foreign Service have been particularly quick to urge that the "Soviet card" be played; they recognize the considerable potential of such a diplomatic initiative to distance the United States from Israel and to allow a closer alignment with so-called "moderate" Arab regimes.

Curiously, such sentiments seem to be dominating Bush Administration policy toward the region at the very moment that State Department experts are confronting the unravelling of one of their principal theses, i.e., that time is on the side of the Arabs. In fact, two strategic developments suggest that, all other things being equal, time is actually on Israel's side.

For one thing, the decline of the Soviet Union, or at least its preoccupation with other issues, holds out the possibility that several of the Soviet client states most hostile to Israel (notably, Syria, Iraq and Libya)

may find that the flow of advanced weaponry and material and other support from Moscow is going to be sharply reduced.

Secondly, the emigration of tens and potentially hundreds of thousands of Jews from the USSR to Israel promises to bolster Israel demographically, strategically, and economically insuring (among other things) Israel's future ability to marshal sufficient human and other resources needed to protect itself. Perhaps nearly as important has been the renewed popular awareness of the *raison d'être* for the state of Israel—a sure refuge for Jews obliged to flee persecution and oppression. It is presumably just such considerations that have aroused the bitter opposition of the Arab world to this Soviet exodus.

In addition to misjudging the true character of the strategic context for the Middle East "crisis," many analysts fail to appreciate that the conflict with which they are concerned is actually an Arab-Israeli one, not an Israeli-Palestinian one. For them, Israel has, in the course of the Intifada, ceased to be the David surrounded by well-armed and threatening Goliaths; instead, it is now seen as a monstrous Goliath in its own right, bent on oppressing the stone-throwing Davids of a would-be Palestinian state.

The reality is that Israel continues to face a severe and potentially overwhelming threat—not from the Palestinians but from their Arab state backers.

Israel's pre-1967 geographic disposition (a width, at its narrowest point, shorter than what most American commuters travel to get to work) left it extremely vulnerable to lightning attack and dismemberment.

The proximity of its adversaries means that such attack is entirely possible with the barest of warning.

The unchecked belligerence of those adversaries ensures that such attack could come at virtually any moment.

Consequently, true peace in the Middle East can only come from genuine amelioration of these factors. It cannot result from a "peace process" such as that demanded by the United States which is disconnected from them—or, worse yet, which may actually exacerbate them.

While Israel's real security problem lies with its Arab state enemies and not with the Palestinians, American policy-makers also need to revisit their working assumptions about the true character of the PLO. The fact of the matter is that the Palestine Liberation Organization remains formally committed by word and by deed to the destruction of the state of Israel. It is comprised not of Jeffersonian democrats but of radical extremists, sworn to advance their anti-democratic goals not through "dialogue" but through force of arms.

Were there any doubt on this score, the situation in Lebanon should be sufficient proof of the real complexion of the PLO's *modus operandi* and preferred style of government. The notion that a peaceful PLO-dominated entity could be implanted in the midst of Israeli territory and not represent a security nightmare is laughable. At best, such a "homeland" would be a festering sore that would make the Intifada look tame by comparison; at worst it would be a pretext for large-scale Arab assaults on Israel.

What is more, the United States can be under no illusion that the PLO and their Arab state backers are other than the principal source of terrorism worldwide. As last week's abortive seaborne raid on the Tel

Aviv hotel district made abundantly clear, Yasir Arafat's organization has not abandoned murder of innocent civilians as an instrument to advance its cause. To the contrary, in the year following Arafat's much-ballyhooed December 1988 "renunciation" of terrorism, his organization and associated groups conducted no fewer than 13 terrorist attacks inside Israel (i.e., within the pre-1967 borders), 17 cross-border attacks, and 125 murders of Palestinian civilians.

Even as the PLO and its factions have mounted this campaign of terror, Arafat's organization has been awarded unprecedented prestige and legitimacy through a diplomatic dialogue with the United States. This despite the fact that such contacts have been explicitly predicated by the U.S. on a pledge by Arafat not to employ terrorism.

Worse yet, when this dialogue was initiated on 15 December 1988, its continuation in the future was expressly tied by the United States to three conditions: (1) "No American administration can sustain the dialogue if terrorism continues by the PLO or any of its factions;" (2) the PLO was required to "publicly disassociate" itself from "terrorism by any Palestinian group operating anywhere;" and (3) "in the event of a terrorist action by any element of the PLO or one or more of its members" the United States would expect the PLO "not only [to] condemn this action publicly but also discipline those responsible for it, at least by expelling them from the PLO."

In fact, with the publication of a report on the PLO's compliance with its commitments in March 1990, the Bush Administration went one step further: It whitewashed the actual record by concluding that "the PLO has adhered to its commitment undertaken in 1988 to renounce terrorism." In so doing, the United States became an accomplice to Arafat's effort to perpetrate international terror without bearing any of the costs that the community of civilized nations might impose for doing so.

While it must be acknowledged that this is hardly the only occasion when an American government betrayed those who have placed trust in it, such behavior begs the question: Why on earth should Israel put its future security at risk by entering into negotiations with the Palestinians predicated on the exchange of "land for peace" if the ultimate safeguard is supposed to be American willingness to guarantee any agreement reached and come to Israel's rescue if things go badly? In light of current U.S. behavior, the patronizing notion of some U.S. government officials and non-governmental experts that America must coerce Israel to accept such risks on the basis of a U.S. guarantee is worse than extortion; it becomes a prescription for Israel's national suicide.

In light of the foregoing, the Center for Security Policy believes that American Middle East policy simply cannot continue on its present course. Specifically, the Center concludes that:

The Bush Administration's present diplomatic strategy which, if successful, would inevitably give rise to a Palestinian homeland on parts of territory now held by Israel, is a formula for disaster for U.S. as well as Israeli security interests.

Such a homeland would create a Lebanon in Israel, not simply a Northern Ireland. It would imperil the security of a key regional ally and vital strategic asset. And it would foster a radical anti-West and anti-democratic entity in the midst of a region already excessively susceptible to such sentiments.

If recent experience with the Soviet Union teaches anything, it is that—far from fostering desired change—diplomacy and détente in the face of irreconcilable substantive differences can simply serve to slow the realization of such change. Instead, it can have the effect of actually propping up unpalatable regimes, rather than increasing pressure for their reform. Real change—to the extent it is occurring in the Eastern bloc—is a product of conversion, not compromise. There is no evidence that such conversion is in the offing or likely on the part of either Israel or the Arabs.

Concepts like "land for peace" are doomed to fail; Israel must settle for nothing less than "peace for peace."

Peace must be made with the Arab states that constitute the real threat to Israeli security—not with the PLO alone. Peace must be on the basis of a real and explicit—not grudging, oral or hollow—acceptance of the right of Israel to exist and to preserve its security.

Under present circumstances, such outcomes are not likely to emerge from negotiations with the Palestinians—irrespective of Israel's willingness to engage in them.

In fact, the PLO is spitting in the United States' face with its shameless pursuit of terrorism in violation of the terms of the diplomatic dialogue, to say nothing of humanitarian and international law. Ignoring this—at the very moment that the U.S. is asking the Israelis to place faith in our willingness to act in the future should the PLO behave unacceptably—is an insult to a valued ally. It is, moreover, calculated to encourage precisely that sort of behavior from an organization hostile to U.S. and Israeli interests.

Accordingly, it is the height of folly for the United States to persist in a policy that is tantamount to extorting Israel to enter into negotiations with the Palestinians on the basis of such U.S. guarantees. This extortion has taken the form of, among other things, President Bush's personal intervention on the question of Jewish homes in East Jerusalem in a manner seemingly calculated to bring down the previous, coalition government.

The certain result if this American coercion continues will be further to exacerbate U.S.-Israeli ties. More worrisome still, it may cause Israel's enemies in the region to believe that the existing U.S. security guarantee to Israel is less than absolute. Such a perception can only invite aggression against Israel to both her detriment and that of this country. Indeed, the intended purpose of the exercise—namely, resolution of the Palestinian problem—is extremely unlikely to be advanced if the United States winds up undermining Israel's security as a device to force it to treat with its adversaries on unfavorable terms.

The current Middle East crisis is simply not amenable to the sort of expeditious resolution sought by President Bush and Secretary of State Baker. They are in serious danger of repeating the mistakes of a number of their predecessors, i.e., of squandering personal energies and national prestige in this region to no avail.

In fact, U.S. interests—and those of the Bush Administration—will be better served by displaying the sort of steadiness of purpose and support for an ally that is likely to preserve both Israel's security, U.S. interests and the peace. Accordingly, the time and political capital of the United States government should not be wasted further in trying to force a "solution" to the Middle

East problem on the new Shamir government—particularly by doing so at the expense of the U.S.-Israeli security partnership.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE FRANK LAUSCHE

HON. MICHAEL DeWINE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. Speaker, Frank Lausche, former Governor of Ohio and former U.S. Senator, passed away earlier this year. Robert Thomas, staff columnist for the Streetsboro Record News, wrote the following tribute to him. I commend it to my colleagues:

SUM OF OUTSTANDING QUALITIES IS GREATNESS

He was the son of Slovenian immigrants who settled on Cleveland's east side.

He was a talented baseball player in his youth and won recognition on the diamond as an athlete. Had he chosen, he could have made it in the big leagues.

He was a soldier in the U.S. Army during World War I rising from private to sergeant.

He was a graduate of the John Marshall College of Law and briefly engaged in private practice.

He was an astute politician, but much more than that he was a dedicated public servant.

He was a municipal judge, common pleas court judge, mayor of Cleveland, a five-term governor of Ohio and a United States senator for two terms.

He was resolutely independent owing allegiance only to the total electorate.

He was a forceful, persistent fighter, the knight in shining armor, who took on organized crime, battled the labor bosses, opposed the powerful Ohio Education Association lobby, refused to call a special legislative session to hand out World War II veterans' bonuses and turned his back on pressures exerted on him by leaders of his own Democratic Party and all other special interest groups.

He was an ardent patriot constantly extolling the virtues of the American way of life.

He was a proponent of capitalism and a disciple of fiscal responsibility.

He was a devout Christian and faithful follower of his Roman Catholic faith.

He was a devoted husband and one who cherished family and friends.

He was a humble yet colorful man.

He was an articulate, impassioned speaker who could mesmerize the many and the few.

He was a serious, intense man, but also a possessor of a captivating sense of humor.

He was a man of unquestionable integrity.

On a warm, sunny April afternoon, we entered the Slovenian National Home at 6409 St. Clair Avenue and as we walked up the steps to the auditorium, an announcement on a stand told why we were there. It stated quite simply that the "very honorable" Frank Lausche, former governor and senator, was lying in state.

Two days before, the stout heart stopped beating and the resonant voice fell silent. Frank J. Lausche had passed from this earthly scene after a full and useful life of 94 years. Ohioans had lost a distinguished and, indeed, a "very honorable" son.

THE EMPLOYER SANCTIONS REPEAL ACT OF 1990

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Employer Sanctions Repeal Act of 1990, which terminates the employer sanctions provisions of the Immigration and Reform and Control Act of 1986 [IRCA]. The basis of this resolution is founded on the results of the General Accounting Office [GAO] report that clearly shows employer sanctions to be the cause of a widespread pattern of discrimination against foreign looking and speaking American citizens and others eligible to work in this country.

When employer sanctions were debated in Congress, some of my colleagues and I expressed deep concern that employer sanctions would cause employment discrimination against U.S. citizens and others who are authorized to work in the United States but look foreign or speak English with an accent. Three years after the implementation of employer sanctions, I regret that our concerns have been confirmed by reports from the General Accounting Office, the highly regarded California Employment and Housing Commission, and the New York Commission on Human Rights.

The evidence that employer sanctions have caused a widespread pattern of discrimination is clear. The General Accounting Office concludes that, "The employer survey results are sufficient to conclude that a widespread pattern of discrimination has resulted against eligible workers."

Furthermore, the GAO report—March 29, 1990—found that nearly 20 percent of employers surveyed had discriminated on the basis of national origin and citizenship as a result of employer sanctions. In some areas of the country, such as Los Angeles and Texas, nearly 30 percent of employers began discriminating on the basis of a job applicants' appearance and accent. Similarly, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, in both California and New York issued reports that found that employers discriminated against U.S. citizens and other eligible workers out of fear of employer sanctions.

Under an expedited process provided by section 247(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the employer sanctions provisions are terminated if:

First, the General Accounting Office concludes that these sanctions have caused a widespread pattern of discrimination against citizens and nationals of the United States or against eligible workers seeking employment, and

Second, Congress passes a joint resolution approving the Comptroller General's findings within 30 days of the transmittal of the report to Congress.

Since the GAO transmitted the report March 29, the 30 days terminated May 10, 1990. In my opinion, the failure of Congress to repeal employer sanctions is tantamount to the abdication of its responsibility to protect the rights

of Americans, regardless of their race or ethnic origin. By allowing a system which has proven to cause discrimination is a sign to the American public that some discrimination is acceptable. This is a dangerous message to send.

Today, I am appealing to you to support me in a quest to end discrimination against legal workers who look foreign or speak English with an accent. For this reason, today I am introducing a resolution which calls for the repeal of the employer sanctions provision of IRCA, and provides for stricter enforcement of wage and hour laws, increased personnel levels of the U.S. Border Patrol, in-service training of U.S. Border Patrol and Immigration and Naturalization Service personnel, and increased penalties for commercial smuggling and harboring of undocumented immigrants.

Specifically, my new legislation includes the following provisions:

Increased personnel levels of the Border Patrol. For fiscal year 1991, my legislation increases the current number of full-time border patrol positions to 5,300. Rather than needlessly threatening our civil liberties, it uses the common sense and cost-effective solutions to controlling our borders by increasing the resources and personnel of the INS.

Increased enforcement of wage and hour laws. Enforcement will be used to remove incentive for employers to hire undocumented workers. Additional personnel will be assigned to investigate wage and hour violations in areas where there are high concentrations of undocumented workers.

Provide in-service training of U.S. Border Patrol and INS personnel.—This bill provides for in-service training to familiarize personnel with the civil rights and varied cultural backgrounds of immigrants and citizens. The sum of \$2,000,000 will be appropriated to the Attorney General for fiscal year 1991 to carry out the in-service training.

Increase penalties for commercial smuggling and harboring undocumented immigrants.—The penalty for commercial trafficking in, transporting, or harboring undocumented immigrants will increase from 5 years imprisonment to 10 years.

In addition, my legislation allows the Office of Special Counsel for Immigration-related Unfair Employment to remain intact for 1 year to address discrimination cases with respect to charges of unfair immigration-related employment practices filed within 180 days of enactment of this act.

At the expiration of the 1-year period, the Attorney General, acting through the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, shall assume all the duties carried out by the Special Counsel with respect to charges of unfair immigration-related employment practices.

As a country with a rich history of immigration, and an abhorrence for discrimination, we cannot continue implementing a program for employers to discriminate against U.S. citizens and other legal workers. I strongly urge you to cosponsor and support this legislation.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Employer Sanctions Repeal Act of 1990".

SEC. 2. REPEALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Sections 274A and 274B of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a, 1324b), relating to unlawful employment of aliens and to unfair immigration-related employment practices, are repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—(1) The table of contents of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended by striking out the items relating to sections 274A and 274B.

(2)(A) Section 8704 of title 46, United States Code (relating to alien deemed to be employed in the United States) is repealed.

(B) The table of sections for chapter 87 of such title is amended by striking out the item relating to section 8704.

SEC. 3. SAVINGS PROVISION.

(a) CONTINUATION OF DUTIES BY SPECIAL COUNSEL.—The Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices appointed pursuant to section 274B(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall, for a period of one year after the date of enactment of this Act, continue to carry out his or her duties under section 274B of that Act as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act with respect to charges of unfair immigration-related employment practices filed within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

(b) CONTINUATION OF DUTIES BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.—At the expiration of the one-year period described in subsection (a), the Attorney General, acting through the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, shall assume all the duties carried out by the Special Counsel with respect to charges filed as described in subsection (a).

SEC. 4. STRENGTHENED ENFORCEMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND WAGE AND HOUR LAWS.

(a) INCREASED PERSONNEL LEVELS OF THE BORDER PATROL.—The number of full-time officer positions in the Border Patrol of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1991 shall be increased to 5,300 positions.

(b) INSERVICE TRAINING FOR THE BORDER PATROL.—(1) Section 103 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1103) is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c)(1) The Attorney General shall provide for such programs of in-service training for full-time and part-time personnel of the Service in contact with the public as will familiarize the personnel with the rights and varied cultural backgrounds of aliens and citizens in order to ensure and safeguard the constitutional and civil rights, personal safety, and human dignity of all individuals, aliens as well as citizens, within the jurisdiction of the United States with whom they have contact in their work.

"(2) The Attorney General shall provide that the annual report of the Service includes a description of steps taken to carry out paragraph (1)."

(2)(A) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year 1991 to carry out the in-service training described in section 103(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(B) Funds appropriated pursuant to subparagraph (A) are authorized to remain available until expended.

(c) INCREASED PERSONNEL LEVELS FOR THE LABOR DEPARTMENT.—(1) The number of full-time positions in the Wage and Hour Division within the Employment Standards Administration of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1991 shall be increased by at least 250 positions above the number of equivalent positions available to the Wage and Hour Division as of September 30, 1990.

(2) Individuals employed to fill the additional positions described in paragraph (1) shall be assigned to investigate violations of wage and hour laws in areas where the Attorney General has notified the Secretary of Labor that there are high concentrations of undocumented aliens.

(d) INCREASED NUMBER OF ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.—(1) The number of Assistant United States Attorneys that may be employed by the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1991 shall be increased by at least 21 above the number of Assistant United States Attorneys that could be employed as of September 30, 1990.

(2) Individuals employed to fill the additional positions described in paragraph (1) shall be used only for the prosecution of persons who bring into the United States or harbor illegal aliens.

SEC. 5. INCREASING CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR BRINGING IN AND HARBORING ALIENS FOR PROFIT.

Section 274(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting "(or 10 years in the case of such an offense done for the purpose of commercial advantage or private financial gain)" after "five years";

(2) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking "or" at the end;

(3) in paragraph (2)(B)—

(A) by adding "or" at the end of clause (i);

(B) by striking clause (ii); and

(C) by redesignating clause (iii) as clause (ii);

(4) by adding at the end of paragraph (2) the following new subparagraph:

"(C) in the case of an offense done for the purpose of commercial advantage or private financial gain, be fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both;" and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) For purposes of this section, the employment of an individual (including the usual and normal practices incident to employment) shall not be deemed to constitute harboring."

SEC. 6. NEGOTIATIONS WITH MEXICO AND CANADA.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Attorney General, jointly with the Secretary of State, should initiate discussions with Mexico and Canada to establish formal bilateral programs with those countries to prevent and to prosecute the smuggling of undocumented aliens into the United States;

(2) not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General should report to the Congress concerning the progress made in establishing such programs; and

(3) in any such program, major emphasis should be placed on deterring and prosecuting persons involved in the organized and continuing smuggling for profit.

SEC. 7. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) Section 218 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1188) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by striking out "and to provide notice for purposes of section 274A";

(2) in subsection (d)(1), by striking out "(as defined in section 274A(h))"; and

(3) by adding at the end of subsection (d) the following:

"(3) The term 'unauthorized alien' means, with respect to the employment of an alien at a particular time, that the alien is not at that time either (A) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or (B) authorized to be so employed by this Act or by the Attorney General."

(b) The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 is amended—

(1) in section 304(b)(1)(C), by striking out "and the employers' sanctions";

(2) in section 304(j), by striking out paragraph (1); and

(3) in section 304(j), by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) as paragraphs (1), (2), and (3), respectively.

(c) Section 1546 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out subsection (b); and
(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b).

(d) Section 103(a) of the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (Public Law 97-470) is amended—

(1) by inserting "or" at the end of paragraph (4);

(2) at the end of paragraph (5), by striking out "; or" and inserting in lieu thereof a period; and

(3) by striking out paragraph (6).

(e) Section 5(f) of the Commercial Fishing Industry Vessel Anti-Reflagging Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-239) is amended by striking out paragraph (3).

SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Except as otherwise specifically provided by section 4(b)(2), there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.

RECOGNIZING RENNE SCHICK FOR 25 YEARS OF TEACHING

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated teacher, Renne Schick, who retires this year after 25 years of service in Bay Harbor Island, FL. Mrs. Schick is a valuable example to the community of a person who finds her calling and goes to all lengths to excel in it.

Mrs. Schick moved to Bay Harbor Island from Englewood Cliffs, NJ, in 1963. After enrolling her two daughters in Bay Harbor Elementary, she found herself thrust into the world of education through the PTA as well as other activities. Until then, Mrs. Schick's work experience involved working in radio and advertising copy writing. She found the principal relying more and more on her to do the music work and finally decided to fully take on the job of music teacher. She had a bachelor's degree in music and English and decided to acquire a master's degree in education by attending night classes at the University of Miami.

Mrs. Schick was loyal to Bay Harbor Elementary from the first day. She aided the school through its dramatic growth from 300 students to over 600 students, as well as its passing of a nongrading policy. Due to a

shortage of specialized instructors, Mrs. Schick taught Spanish in addition to music.

Renne Schick's dedication and talent will be missed at Bay Harbor Elementary School but will be cherished forever. She was especially remembered on June 7 when the mayor of Bay Harbor had proclaimed "Renne Schick Day." I wish Mrs. Schick great success in her future plans of travel and writing.

MODEL RESIDENTIAL PROJECTS FOR ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSING WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will make a difference in our war against drugs. Everyone agrees that this country's drug situation has little chance of getting better without tough laws against drug abuse and trafficking in coordination with effective treatment programs to help the drug abuser overcome the addiction. It is the latter point that this legislation will address.

Drug and alcohol abusing women who have children traditionally experience significant barriers to treatment because most programs they enter do not accommodate their children. As a result, many of these women either are reluctant to seek the treatment they need or are forced to put their children in State foster homes at a time when there is a severe shortage of people willing and able to provide foster care in the United States. In the end, the addicted mother does not receive the treatment she needs to deal with a habit that will eventually kill her if untreated.

Not only should the addicted mother receive treatment, but it is extremely important she complete treatment. The fact is, treatment outcomes improve with the length of treatment. Statistics from drug treatment facilities in Tucson, AZ, San Francisco, CA, and New York City have shown that women whose children resided with them during treatment consistently stayed in treatment longer than those women who had to find care for their children if they wanted treatment.

As evidence of this, Operation Par, a drug treatment facility in Florida, has hard statistical evidence that women stay in treatment for a significantly shorter period of time than do men, if their particular needs are not addressed. In treatment centers that do not address these issues, 25 percent of the men left treatment within the first 90 days. On the other hand, 65 to 70 percent of the women left within the first 90 days. The reason most women gave for leaving treatment was that they needed to go home to take care of their children.

For two decades, researchers have recommended that women and children be given a higher priority in terms of delivered drug treatment services. Despite this fact, according to the American Public Welfare Association, only 23 States have statewide drug treatment programs for children and only 25 have them for parents.

Compounding the States' neglect of special treatment programs for women and children is the fact that drug use has increased among women of childbearing age. Researchers estimate that of 56 million American women between the ages of 15 and 44, 15 percent are currently substance abusers. Orphanages are filling up for the first time since the turn of the century. And because of drugs, we are turning hospital pediatric units into warehouses for children of drug addicted parents.

It is also a well-known fact that most alcohol and drug abusers are children of alcohol and drug abusers. Without treatment, the drug problem will continue to expand exponentially as this disease travels from generation to generation.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will rebuild drug affected families by reducing the barriers to successful drug treatment for high-risk mothers by allowing them to bring their children into treatment programs with them. It would also offer the mother new behavior and employment skills which can help to break the cycle of drug addiction in the next generation.

My legislation would amend the Public Health Service Act to create a new section to fund five demonstration projects in which addicted mothers in residential treatment would be allowed to have their children with them. These residential drug treatment programs would target economically disadvantaged, addicted women and their children, aged 10 years or younger. The programs would offer child care, parenting and jobs skills, nutrition, and other health, social, education and employment services as deemed necessary.

Similar legislation has been introduced in the Senate by Senator DeCONCINI and has gained the support of 11 Senators. I urge my House colleagues to lend their support to this important bill.

HONORING SCOTTY HUBERT

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I share with you some good news about an outstanding Federal employee who is making a positive and concerted effort to help the public.

I would like to take this moment to honor Mrs. Scotty Hubert who is employed in the Social Security Administration's office in Farmington, NM. She recently offered assistance to Christena and Joe Abrams of Farmington. Mr. and Mrs. Abrams were so impressed with Mrs. Hubert's abilities, that they contacted their State representative, Jerry Sandel, who in turn notified me.

Mr. and Mrs. Abrams said they had been getting the run around from the Social Security Administration offices in New Mexico and Wyoming for several years. But, that all ended when Mrs. Hubert took their case. This is how the Abrams described Mrs. Hubert's effort:

Not only did she expedite matters in an efficient and thoroughly professional manner, but she did it with grace and dignity, treating us as human beings not just

numbers. She was patient, considerate, and most of all understanding. She totally restored our faith in "the system," no small accomplishment."

As public officials, we hear mostly complaints from our constituents. People tend not to contact us when they've received the service they sought. But the Abrams were different. They were so impressed with Mrs. Hubert's work, that they felt compelled to write to their representative to spread the word about the outstanding effort by Mrs. Hubert.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a truly exceptional Federal employee who is obviously making a difference in Farmington, NM.

COMMEMORATING TURKEY LOVERS' MONTH

HON. W.G. (BILL) HEFNER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, during the past decade the turkey industry has developed numerous innovative products to satisfy America's need for nutritious, convenient, and low-fat foods. I would like to join the National Turkey Federation and the turkey industry in North Carolina in celebrating June as Turkey Lovers' Month.

Turkey isn't just for holidays anymore. In fact, according to the "Executive Summary on Consumption Patterns and Attitudes of Consumers of Turkey—1980 to 1989," prepared for the National Turkey Federation by the NPD Group's National Eating Trends Service, in 1989 over 41 percent of American households reported serving turkey on a regular basis in their daily menus. That number was 26 percent just 4 years ago.

My State, North Carolina, continues to lead the Nation in turkey production, producing over 1 billion pounds of turkey last year. That translates to 51 million turkeys, a new production record for a single State. The turkeys we raise are also processed in the State and are then shipped all over the world.

I am pleased to join in the celebration of Turkey Lovers' Month and am proud of the leading role my State—and in particular, Union County in my district—plays in this growing industry.

WINSHARE—A SUCCESSFUL PARTICIPATIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AT ERICSSON GE MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

HON. LEWIS F. PAYNE, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, recently I had an opportunity to visit Ericsson GE Mobile Communications, Inc., in Lynchburg, VA, on the occasion of their annual Winshare Fair. Winshare is the best practical application of a participative management system I have ever witnessed. Every employee I spoke with

spoke as if they were an owner of this business.

Winshare is a revolutionary system for involving the entire work force to participate in creating a vision for the company and to promote its success. The Winshare Program works because employees have greater responsibility in their jobs; have ownership in the company; and management commits resources to promote creativity, effective communication, and recognition of employee accomplishments.

The Winshare Program is structured such that employees are put in teams of 5 to 50 people. Teams take on different projects that promote morale and self-esteem. These range from fun activities—pep rallies, fairs, et cetera—to encouraging employees to become involved in trade shows, the multiple communications channels—newsletters, bulletin boards, and weekly newspaper, or become volunteer tour guides for customers, dealers, new employees, and guests.

GE Winshare programs encourage employee involvement in the company's future and is characterized by a company theme: "If you can Dream it . . . We can do it." GE Winshare is a company that works not only because it produces a quality product but because it also promotes a quality workplace.

I submit this report because of Winshare's proven success and the possibility that it can be replicated by other interested business concerns who are striving for excellence in this highly competitive environment.

COMMUNITY AWARENESS PROGRAM

HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, crime prevention is an important and essential item to the well-being of a community. I rise today to commend the good work of Sheriff Lawrence W. Crow, Jr. and his Community Awareness Program. Thanks to them, a new edge is being gained in the prevention of crime in Polk County, FL.

The Community Awareness Program started as a cooperative effort of the sheriff's department and the Federation of Mobile Home Owners to increase citizen involvement in the fight against crime. A liaison was appointed by the sheriff to work with the people and to set up a line of communication with the community and local law enforcement. The program then expanded into a 14-hour course designed to create a knowledgeable public as to the operation and availability of community services.

The Community Awareness Program strives to teach citizens crime prevention techniques while bettering the relations between local law enforcement and Polk County residents. Areas covered by the course include identification of personal property, home security techniques, hurricane preparedness, proper emergency procedures, awareness of frauds and con games, and the formation of neighborhood watch groups.

Community response to the program has been extremely positive. Impressive test results and encouraging community feedback show that the Community Awareness Program is making a difference. Neighborhood blocks, mobile home parks along with various clubs and organizations have joined together to help the Polk County Sheriff's Department through better crime awareness. By evaluating and then educating neighborhood residents, the Community Awareness Program is helping to eliminate the opportunity for criminals to act, thus, creating a safer and more peaceful place to live.

The Polk County Sheriff's Department has taken a new and successful approach to crime prevention by implementing the Community Awareness Program. Sheriff Crow and his staff should be commended on a job well done. By creating a working relationship with local law enforcement and Polk County residents, the Community Awareness Program has made much headway and has taken a bite out of crime.

FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Food for Peace and Agricultural Export Promotion Act. This legislation is identical to the text approved on June 5, 1990 by the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, which I chair.

In reauthorizing the Food for Peace program, this legislation clarifies the authorities of USDA and AID in an effort to increase accountability and to reduce the bureaucratic turf fights that have come to characterize the program. USDA will be responsible for the title I concessional loan program which will have market development as its mandate. That agency will be responsible for choosing the commodities sold, the countries eligible for loans and the market development activities to be funded by the local currencies generated from the program.

AID will be responsible for a new title I grant program that will be devoted to economic development. It will be responsible for selecting the commodities to be used in the program, the countries chosen for grant aid and the economic development activities to be funded by local currencies.

Title II of Food for Peace will continue to be a commodity donation program for disaster relief, economic development and feeding programs in the poorest countries. As in current law, title II will be managed by AID, with private voluntary agencies and cooperatives responsible for running most of the program.

This legislation has a new title II program of agricultural assistance to emerging democracies. Entitled "Food for Freedom" this is a program of up to \$120 million annually in sales or grants of commodities to countries that are on a path to representative government and market-oriented economies. Many

countries in Eastern Europe will be eligible for title III assistance.

U.S. agricultural export promotion programs are also reauthorized by this legislation. The primary export promotion efforts reauthorized by the bill include the Export Promotion Program, the GSM-102 and GSM-103 Programs, and the Market Promotion Program, which is currently called the Targeted Export Assistance Program.

This legislation will increase exports of U.S. agricultural commodities and products by making export promotion programs more cost-effective, by increasing funding and guarantee authorization levels for certain programs and by ensuring that export promotion programs meet the challenges posed by economic and political reform in Eastern Europe and Latin America.

Specifically, this legislation, in addition to reauthorizing all U.S. agricultural export promotion programs for 5 years, provides new loan guarantee authority under GSM-102 and GSM-103 to guarantee agricultural exports to emerging democracies. It would also provide new agricultural fellowships to students from emerging democracies and authorize a new program of exchanges of agricultural experts between the United States and emerging democracies.

This bill would also require significant improvements in USDA administration of all agricultural export promotion programs, to ensure that U.S. taxpayer dollars are not wasted.

USDA would also be required, for the first time, to create a long-term strategy governing the implementation and coordination of U.S. agricultural export promotion programs over 3 years, instead of the current 1-year agricultural trade strategy currently required.

This legislation would also denounce the potentially negative impact of the European Community's product standards and testing policies upon U.S. agricultural exporters, and urges the President to use all available means to change these policies.

DR. WELDON B. ROGERS HONORED FOR 50 YEARS OF SERVICE BY TEXAS DENTAL ASSOCIATION

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Weldon B. Rogers, D.D.S., was born in east Texas, the youngest son of a country doctor. He grew up in the small town of Cushing in the tall Texas pine country outside of Nacogdoches.

Like many others who grew up in the Great Depression, Weldon Rogers knew what it meant to have a dream, dig in, and scrape for it. He knew that the best way to make a dream come true is work hard for it.

As a young dental student, he worked his way through school in a variety of jobs—from truck driver to short order cook, from milkman to car hop. He and his wife, Eula, saved every cent possible to achieve their mutual goal—Dr. Rogers' own dental practice.

World War II interrupted, and Dr. Rogers spent several years in the U.S. Navy stationed

in Port Hueneme, CA. After military service, he immediately returned to Houston, TX and resumed his dental practice.

Now, after 50 years of continuous service to his community, his neighbors, and his profession, Dr. Weldon B. Rogers has been honored by the Texas Dental Association. And he still remains active in his chosen profession, counseling and helping younger dentists realize their goals, as he has his, through hard work and dedication.

Dr. Rogers is a credit both to his profession and to the people of Houston he has served for half a century.

I call the attention of my colleagues and the people of our State and Nation to the achievements and well-deserved recognition Dr. Weldon B. Rogers has received, which are reflected in a recent article in the Houston Chronicle that I am pleased to share:

[From the Houston Chronicle, June 21, 1990]

DENTIST REMINISCES ON 50-YEAR CAREER

(By Kathy Williams)

In this day when job-hopping and mid-life career re-tooling are the accepted order of operation, Dr. Weldon B. Rogers stands apart as a reminder of the rewards of a career based on dedication and commitment to a single goal.

It was Roger's commitment to providing quality dental care to the residents of south Houston that won him the Texas Dental Association's 50-year service award. That award was presented to him at the association's annual convention recently in San Antonio.

Rogers said that the advances in dental technology since the day he graduated from the Texas Dental College in 1940 have been revolutionary.

"But the principle we work on remains the same," he said. "We're still struggling to help our patients hang onto that tooth."

When Rogers opened his office at 517 N. Broadway 50 years ago, the materials he had to use in his daily battle against decay and gum disease were limited to "silver and gold for fillings and synthetic porcelain for caps."

Today, the 82-year-old East Texas native said, the choices are almost limitless, ranging from his old standbys through a myriad of plastics for reconstruction and space-age bonding materials to hold those plastics in place.

"We have almost reached the point today that we can literally rebuild an entire tooth, if even the smallest part of the original is strong enough to support the reconstruction job," Rogers said.

The scope of the changes in dental equipment have been so sweeping that when Rogers closed his Broadway office in 1978, he was unable to sell most of his older equipment.

"It cost me \$25,000 to equip my office back then," he said. "And believe me, that was some chunk of money. I invested in the best of everything, the latest the technology had to offer. My wife, Eula, had to teach school and help out in the office so we could pay off the loan," he said. By the time he closed his shop, all that fancy equipment was considered antique, fit only for exhibit in a dental museum.

And Eula's "helping out" turned into a life-long partnership with the two Rogers working side-by-side throughout his long years in practice.

"There were days when we had just a tad more togetherness than we really needed," Rogers said. "But one good thing about it, I could always depend on the help to be there."

It was Eula who kept the books for the practice and its was with her help that Rogers recently conducted an informal review of his clientele.

"We knew it was a big practice," he said. "We had people coming from too far away—from places like Beaumont and Lufkin. And we never worked an eight hour day. It was always more like 10 or 12. But, when Eula told me she thought we'd seen almost 70,000 different people over the years—well, I was astounded."

One of his favorites among those 70,000 was a young Aggie, who Rogers called "the toughest person in the world." This young man came in once with a bad wisdom tooth and, while Rogers prepared for the extraction, "blustered around about how he hardly ever felt pain."

The extraction went smoothly, but when the Aggie rose from the chair to leave, he fainted.

"My little assistant had to catch that big, tough guy in her arms," Rogers said. "Maybe the reason he never felt pain was because he was always unconscious when there was any pain around."

It isn't just technology that's changed over the years, according to Rogers. "Attitudes and the state of the economy have a lot to do with the advances in the state of the nation's dental health," he said.

Rogers recalled that it was almost considered normal, when he first entered practice, for people to lose all their teeth before they turned 60.

"People didn't used to have the money to worry about their teeth except when they caused problems," he said. "Often, by the time the dentist saw a tooth, it was so far gone that all he could do was pull it."

The attitudes Rogers said contributed to poor dental health "right in this very century" are represented by a belief that used to be prevalent in East Texas that pulling teeth helped a person heal.

"I can remember a time when, if the doctors couldn't figure out what else to do, they had the local dentist extract the patient's teeth," he said. "It was always a last resort and, of course, it never worked, although sometimes the patient got well anyway."

Rogers worked as a short order cook, milkman, truck driver and car hop to pay his way through dental school. One of his favorite tasks was odd-jobbing it at the old Gables Drug Store, whose main claim to fame was that it once employed Clyde Barrow, a notorious criminal.

"He was before my time," Rogers said. "He used to drive the delivery motorcycle. The people who knew him said he was a real nice guy. Too bad he decided to get into the business he did."

Rogers continued, even after his official retirement at age 70, to work almost a full schedule, helping out in colleagues' offices and designing and making jewelry. He gave up both those activities just this year and only because of failing health and vision.

Although he insists that the thousands of rings he made from scraps of dental gold and silver collected over the years were "nothing special," he does admit to a certain pride in the fact that these rings can now be found all over the world.

"I'm not real sure how all those pieces got away from me," he said. "I always seemed to

be giving one away for one reason or the other. Over the years, I've given them to friends as far away as Yugoslavia and Japan. The places I couldn't go, the rings went for me."

CORRECT THE NOTCH UNFAIRNESS

HON. STEPHEN L. NEAL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. NEAL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the Social Security notch situation is unfair. Social Security benefits for 20 million Americans born between 1917 and 1921 have been arbitrarily lowered by an average of \$660 per year when compared to benefits received by retirees of similar age. I urge the support of my colleagues for legislation to correct this inequity.

Mr. Speaker, the consequences of inaction on the notch issue are severe. They include a loss of public confidence in the Social Security system and the blatant injustice of denying a vulnerable group of Americans the benefits to which they should be entitled. Most unacceptable is the fact that the notch is an unintended result of the Social Security Amendments Act approved by Congress in 1977.

In 1977, we in Congress sought to rectify the overindexed 1972 Social Security benefit formula. We tried to create an equitable situation where the replacement rate, which was flawed, was lowered to make the Social Security trust funds secure.

We believed that the transition period built into the 1977 amendments would protect those individuals retiring as the new formula was implemented from a sudden loss of benefits. Yet, when we look at the benefit levels for those people in the transition period, we see that they are receiving a substantially lower benefit—about 10 to 15 percent lower—than was intended.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it would be tragic for Congress to fail to restore benefits to the notch group. Over 200 of our colleagues have agreed and have cosponsored notch correction legislation in this Congress. Correcting the problem would not negatively affect the long-term health of the Social Security system, and it would bolster public confidence in the program. The price tag we are talking about is one we can afford; however, we cannot afford to continue to postpone corrective action.

I am a strong believer in the Social Security system. If we do not respond to this inequity, I am afraid it will undermine the entire system for generations to come.

How can we expect young workers of today to be willing to pay taxes into a program that discriminates against their grandparents simply because they happened to be born in a certain year?

How can we possibly refuse to correct an inequity we in Congress unintentionally created? We addressed the problem facing Social Security in the fairest way we knew at the time. We now see that we made a mistake, and we need to correct it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Way and Means Committee to act favorably on notch legisla-

tion so that Congress can remedy this terrible inequity. Twenty million older Americans are counting on us to ensure that they receive the Social Security benefits they deserve. Congress has an obligation to do right by the notch babies. We should not let them down.

A TRIBUTE TO GEORGE WILLIS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE BERGEN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to one of northern New Jersey's most distinguished citizens, George Willis, executive director of the Bergen County Medical Society in New Jersey.

In a few short weeks, Mr. Willis will be retiring from the position he has proudly held for 20 years. This week, George will be honored by the Bergen County Medical Society and will be installed as an honorary member of this organization and of the Medical Society of New Jersey. I would like to join the medical society and the entire Bergen County community in recognizing the achievements and loyal service of George Willis.

George was born in Philadelphia, PA, in 1915. Before joining the Bergen County Medical Society he worked at the Record of Hackensack as special events and school coordinator. In addition to his association with the Bergen Medical Society, George Willis is an active member of the American Association of Medical Society Executives. Over the years, he has contributed numerous articles to their magazine. In addition, his achievements in health care were recognized by the Bergen/Passaic Osteopathic Medical Society several years ago when he received the Society's Humanitarian Award.

Since 1970, he has contributed mightily to the welfare of his community. George has contributed his time and many talents as a board member of the Bergen County chapter of the American Cancer Society and the Girl Scouts Council of Bergen County. We all should commend his dedication to volunteerism.

Everyone who has come in contact with George over the past two decades has a warm story about his energy, his helpfulness, and his positive attitude. The one I will share here relates to our cooperative effort to bring tangible assistance to starving refugees in far-away Ethiopia.

In 1984, after my return from a congressional fact-finding tour of famine-plagued Ethiopia, I proposed to send some rather modest, but badly needed materials to the overcrowded field hospital at the Makele refugee camp in Gondar Province. When I turned to the Bergen Medical Society for help, it was George Willis who dove into the project with vigor. His assistance throughout the entire project was invaluable. I owe him a debt of gratitude. The people of Ethiopia owe him a debt of gratitude.

There is no doubt that George has made important contributions to the lives of many of

us. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting this outstanding individual. We wish George, his wife Faith, and his entire family the best for the future.

I am proud to call him friend. Bergen County is proud to have enjoyed his service.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO GENETHER "BUD" HUDSON

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Genether "Bud" Hudson. Mr. Hudson is the outgoing president of the San Pedro Peninsula Chamber of Commerce. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my appreciation for his work on behalf of the San Pedro community.

This longtime resident of San Pedro has been an outstanding leader and a tireless worker for the area. A native of Birmingham, AL, Bud came to California as a student at Long Beach City College and then attended the University of California at Los Angeles as a business major. From 1954 to 1958 he served in the U.S. Air Force. Bud then joined the Auto Club of Southern California as their first black salesman. He worked his way up to the position of district manager of Compton, Monrovia, Arcadia, Inglewood, and most recently of San Pedro.

Bud has not only had a successful business career, but has been extraordinarily active in civic and volunteer work as well. His talent, energy, and dedication are quite evident in the great number of positions and responsibilities he has held over the years. Beginning in the early 1970's, Bud has been involved with the Monrovia Chamber of Commerce as treasurer, the Downtown Long Beach Men's Club as president, the Compton Chamber of Commerce as president, the Compton Overall Economic Steering Committee as vice chairman. He has also been a member of the community council of the Los Angeles Police Department, a member of the San Pedro Peninsula Hospital Foundation board of trustees, the Downtown San Pedro Specific Plan Committee, the Port Area Transportation Specific Plan Committee, the Wilmington Boys and Girls Club, and the 15th District Citizen Advisory Council. Bud has also been on two of Mayor Tom Bradley's committees: the Harbor Area Truck Traffic Committee. And last, but certainly not least, Bud has been actively involved in the San Pedro Peninsula Chamber of Commerce as a board member, vice president, and president. As this long string of activities attests to, Bud has been the kind of man we have all looked to in our efforts to make this community a better place. Obviously, Bud has always been there, working tirelessly for our young people, our business interests, our police, our port, and to solve our everyday problems such as traffic congestion.

I, along with my wife Lee, want to thank Bud for his immense generosity and gifts of time. As he moves on, we wish him all the best in the years to come and thank him for all he has given.

CONVENING OF THE 30TH BIENNIAL CLERGY-LAITY CONGRESS OF THE GREEK ORTHODOX ARCHDIOCESE OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I support House Concurrent Resolution 344, which will permit the Capitol rotunda to be used on July 10, 1990 for a reception honoring His All Holiness Patriarch Dimitrios, the 269th Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople. The highlight of the activities of the 30 Biennial Clergy-Laity Congress of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America will be a tribute to public service. This important event will be held in the Capitol rotunda.

The 30th Congress will be especially significant for the 8 million Orthodox Christians in the Western Hemisphere because of the presence of Patriarch Dimitrios. He is internationally recognized as a man of peace who has taken an active role in promoting negotiated settlements to the Cyprus dispute and to other conflicts around the world. All of us are deeply honored to have him visit the Congress.

I hope that all Members will join me as we welcome His All Holiness to our country, and recognize that this special occasion represents the first time in history that the spiritual leader of more than 250 million Orthodox Christians worldwide has visited the Americas.

Finally, I want to recognize the gentleman from Texas, Mr. FROST, for his leadership in this matter, and to express my special appreciation to the chairman of the House Administration Committee, Mr. ANNUNZIO, for making this historic occasion possible by speeding this resolution to the floor.

TRIBUTE TO VIVIAN BRIGHT

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Vivian Bright. Mrs. Bright has been a source of strength and encouragement to the East New York community for over 25 years. Recognition of her tireless work and devotion to the improvement of this community is long overdue.

Vivian Bright's diverse professional career has spanned many years. She has held positions which assisted the development of the community in substantial and meaningful ways. She has served as the chief executive officer of the Local Development Corp. of East New York, executive director of United African American Churches of New York, and executive director of Housing for Berean Community Development Center New Horizon Village, Inc. Her work in New Horizon Village,

Inc. resulted in the development of 255 single-family homes in the Brownsville community.

In addition to an extremely active and productive professional life, Mrs. Bright has exhibited her commitment to her community through her involvement in many local and national organizations. She is the supervisor to the Youth Lay League of the Berean Missionary Baptist Church. In addition, she holds lifetime memberships in Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc. and the National Council of Negro Women. She is also an active member of the Concerned Women of Brooklyn, the Black Women's Agenda, and the Coalition of 100 Black Women. She has served as chair of the board of directors of Cypress Community Day Care Center and a member of the board of directors for Brooklyn Branch of the Kings County NAACP, Kings County Hospital, and the East New York Neighborhood Family Care Center. In addition, she has served on Community Board No. 5 and as the president of the Leadership Council of Open Communities of Brooklyn, Inc. Finally, she has served as a Girl Scout leader for over 30 years.

Although actively involved with professional and community activities, Mrs. Bright has not failed to recognize the importance of education. Her academic credentials include a masters degree in human resources and management. She has received many honors and is listed in "Who's Who of American Women."

I salute this diverse and talented woman who has shown that it is possible to do and have all of the richness and beauty which life has to offer.

TRIBUTE TO PEGGY NORRIS

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend special recognition to a dedicated public servant in the Eighth District of Tennessee. She is Mrs. Peggy Norris, the Register of Deeds in Lake County, TN, for the past 32 years.

Mrs. Norris' longevity in her office as the keeper of the records in her home county has bestowed upon her the distinction of being the longest serving female elected official in the State of Tennessee. This distinction is a testament to Mrs. Norris' commitment to unselfish public service.

Like all local officials, Mrs. Norris is on the firing line everyday responding to the needs and requests for the superlative quality of the work that is done in her office. It is the reason that after 32 years of service, she is running for re-election this year without opposition.

To Mrs. Norris and her family, I want to extend my sincere best wishes and heartfelt gratitude for her willingness to serve her friends and neighbors in the Office of Register of Deeds in Lake County.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN MCCAULEY

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw my colleagues' attention to the career of Mr. John McCauley of Baltimore, MD.

For two decades John McCauley has worked for the city of Baltimore's Department of Housing and Community Development. He filled many roles and served more than a few bosses. All are indebted to his service. But he is most appreciated by the countless Baltimoreans who recognize that a decent place to live is a basic human right that each of us owes to one another. Through service to his principles he served the City.

John McCauley once told me he was just a simple bureaucrat, perhaps the only misleading statement that ever passed his lips. "Bureaucrat" is a word too often used pejoratively to describe a paper pusher, somebody who shows up, puts in his time, goes through the motions, but doesn't care whether he ever gets anything done. Nobody who knew him, or benefited from his efforts, and thousands of Baltimoreans fit the bill, would ever think of John in those terms.

The stereotype that perfectly described John McCauley was that of the selfless public servant. He understood that while it is important that government work best for the citizens who need it most. We all know the challenge of making a bureaucracy sensitive to the needs of the community is no simple feat. Opportunities for failure far outnumber the chances for praise. Those who accept these challenges and succeed deserve our special praise and gratitude.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the accomplishments of John McCauley on behalf of the city of Baltimore and in wishing him an enjoyable retirement.

TRIBUTE TO BURTON LEVINSON

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding community leader and an individual I am proud to call my friend—Burton Levinson. Burton, and his wife, Anita, have been at the vanguard of public life for decades. Burton is being honored for the exceptional service, he has rendered to the Anti-Defamation League [ADL] and for 40 years of commitment to the Jewish community.

Since 1986, Burton has served as national chairman of the ADL. During his tenure he has played a key role in strengthening and expanding one of the American Jewish community's premier organizations. Under Burton's leadership, the ADL has vigorously fought racism and anti-Semitism and documented and exposed hate crimes.

Burton has always been passionately committed to the cause of Soviet Jewry. He is a past national chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry and was the first American to attend a trial of a Soviet Jew in June 1974. For Burton, the historic exodus of Soviet Jewry is a profound and deeply moving vindication of his work.

Burton has also devoted much of his time to the defense of Israel. He is a member of the executive committee of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee [AIPAC], and sits on the boards of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society. His direct and personal involvement with many of Israel's top leaders along with his unshakable belief and dedication has made Burton a powerful advocate for the Jewish state.

Burton has also been a leader in the Los Angeles community. He is a vice president of the Jewish Federation Council and a past chairman of the San Fernando Valley Community Relations Committee. His national perspective has enabled Burton to catalyze intercommunity development and cooperation.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege and honor to ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting Burton Levinson—an exemplary community leader and role model to all.

LET'S CUT GOVERNMENT WASTE AND NOT RAISE TAXES

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, I, too, say let's cut Government waste, not raise taxes. I just cannot comprehend how we can sit here in Congress and authorize one pork barrel project after another, and then turn around and tell the American people that we must raise their taxes!

One example of unthinking runaway spending occurred recently when the Education and Labor Committee authorized \$12 million for a new building for the Washington Center, which offers internships and academic seminars to college students. I am pleased to report that some of us in the House were able to at least stall that effort last week.

Obviously, in certain cases, sponsoring an intern is justified. However, this particular project demonstrates the blindness with which some of my colleagues choose to spend the taxpayers' money. In effect, the authorization would allow for the building of a private university. Furthermore, the belief that it would aid underprivileged students is unfounded: Only about 16 percent of these students would receive scholarship funds. At a time of huge budget deficits, we have no business spending \$122 million in this manner.

Such a lack of responsible spending has to end, now! Those participating in the so-called "budget summit" need to be reminded that there is far too much existing waste to justify any new taxes!

TRIBUTE TO ED RAMON

HON. JAMES M. INHOFE

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a true American for his valiant efforts for his country and his friends. Ed Ramon, a Shoshone-Comanche Indian residing in my district, earned 42 military decorations during his two tours in Vietnam as helicopter pilot. One has to ask why a man would go back for a second tour in Vietnam. "It was because my buddies were still there fighting and dying," he told me. "I thought I could make a difference," said Ramon.

To the many young men who he evacuated, Ed Ramon did make the difference—the difference between life and death—the biggest difference in the whole world.

Like so many soldiers returning from Vietnam, Ed found a new perspective on life. Domestic problems, dealing with his memories of Vietnam, and his brother's suicide due to postwar depression instilled the desire to publish an anthology of poems about his experiences.

His collection, entitled "Scars and Stripes Forever," has the ability to provide strength to many veterans who have found themselves in this same postwar situation.

I applaud Ed for all the work he has done for his country and for his fellow soldiers. On May 30, 1990, at Driller's Park in Tulsa, OK, I will have the honor of presenting Ed Ramon with many of his decorations earned in Vietnam. I am proud to be acquainted with a true American like Ed Ramon.

S. 2615

HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, today, I, along with DOUG APPLIGATE, DON EDWARDS, LANE EVANS, CLAUDE HARRIS, GEORGE HOCHBRUECKNER, L.F. PAYNE, and JOHN ROWLAND, all members of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, have introduced legislation that would allow veterans alleged to owe debts to the Department of Veterans Affairs to be permitted the same right that nearly every other American citizen enjoys in debt collection cases, to employ counsel to represent and defend against what, in some cases, is an improper allegation of debt and unwarranted debt collection efforts.

In April, the Housing and Memorial Affairs Subcommittee held an oversight hearing regarding the Home Loan Guaranty Program. Several witnesses at that hearing discussed the very difficult position that veterans are in when their DVA guaranteed home loan is defaulted upon.

Two of our witnesses testified that without the assistance of legal counsel their attempts to fight what they considered to be unjust claims would be impossible. It is a very difficult system to work under without legal advice

since, in many cases, the veteran may not even be aware of an indebtedness until collection efforts have begun.

The legislation that I, along with my colleagues on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, have introduced here today calls for the lifting of the prohibition on allowing attorneys to be employed when the DVA is collecting debts from veterans. In debt collection the full weight of the government can be employed to collect with assistance inside and outside the Government, to deny veterans assistance of attorneys is ludicrous. Not only many debt collection efforts hurt the credit rating of the veterans, for active duty personnel it may mean the denial of a security clearance; the effective end of an otherwise excellent military career.

One needs to be mindful that the DVA in debt collection cases cannot be both the veteran's friend and the agency charged with aggressively pursuing debt collection. To deny the veteran the opportunity to have a zealous advocate is to deny the precis of the fundamental of due process enjoyed by citizens of our great nation.

This legislation is similar to S. 2615—introduced by Senate Veterans' Affairs Chairman Mr. CRANSTON and Mr. ROCKEFELLER, a member of the committee. I expect S. 2615 to receive prompt attention in the Senate.

I urge my colleagues to join with me and allow veterans the right to adequately defend themselves.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 28, 1990, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 29

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on the nomination of Andrew C. Hove, of Nebraska, to be a Member and Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; and to consider the nomination of Joseph G. Schiff, of Kentucky, to be an Assistant

Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-538

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
HUD/Moderate Rehabilitation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Inspector General's semi-annual report.

SH-216

JULY 11

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works
Environmental Protection Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2729, to revise the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (Public Law 97-348).

SD-406

Judiciary
Constitution Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on the Judiciary's Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Administration of Justice on S. 2370, to revise Federal copyright law to apply the fair use doctrine to

all copyrighted work, whether published or unpublished.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the status of the human genome project of the Department of Energy and the National Institute of Health.

SD-366

JULY 12

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

Environment and Public Works
Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to the interstate transport of solid waste.

SD-406

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine protective services for Indian children, focusing

on alcohol and substance abuse programs.

SR-485

2:00 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the U.S.-Canada open border trade agreement, focusing on meat and poultry.

SR-328A

JULY 26

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the current operations and future mission of the Department of Energy's national laboratories, focusing on ongoing programs at the laboratories and potential new and enhanced programs, and math and science initiatives that could utilize the expertise of the national laboratories.

SD-366